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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 297– BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Ordinance Debate Banned In Lawyers' Conference!

EX-MINISTER RULES OUT RESOLUTION

Kanuga's Passage-At-Arms With Harilal Desai

SCENE THAT LED TO DISORDER.

The otherwise smooth and peaceful proceedings of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference were marked with a breeze between the President Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai and a section of th delegates. Acute difference of opinion on the wording of a resolution seeking amendment in the sections of the p esent Bar Council Act and the Bombay Pleaders' Act governing the conduct of pleaders was manifested.

LAWYERS AND POLITICS.

The resolution sought that "participation in political movements" should not be deemed to be a misconduct entailing any disqualification and the mover Mr. C. N. Kanuga wanted to add the words "and conviction therefor" in the resolution.

UPROAR.

The President disallowed it and there was considerable uproar in the House. Ultimately on taking the sense of the House the President had to allow the inclusion of those words and the amended resolution was carried almost unanimously.

ORDINANCE RAJ.

The President disallowed another resolution declaring disapproval of the Government policy to rule the country by Ordinances.

The Conference passed several other resolutions and concluded its session.

PROTEST AGAINST BAR COUNCILS ACT.

The Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference resumed its session at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University on Sunday afternoon. In the absence of the President-elect Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar due to illness, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, ex-Minister of the Bombay Government, presided.

BAR COUNCILS ACT.

After the Conference had passed a series of resolutions without even as much as a dissentient vote Mr. C. N. Kanuga moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the penal provisions in the Bar Councils' Act (Act XXXVIII of 1926) and the Bombay Pleaders' Act (Bombay Act XVII of 1920) are vague and wide, and that they should be limited so as to apply to cases of misconduct of a strictly professional kind, or offences involving moral turpitude only. Participation in any political movement should not be deemed to be a misconduct entailing any disqualification.

This Conference is of opinion that necessary amendments in the relevant sections of the said Acts should be made without delay."

While reading the resolution Mr. Kanuga pointed out that the wanted to add the words "and conviction therefor" after the words "participation in any political movement." He said that the words were probably left out by the printer.

MOVE IT AS IT IS!

The President asked Mr. Kanuga to move the resolution as it was printed and not to add any words. Mr. Kanuga insisted on adding the words as he said that was the wish of the House. (Cheers).

On the President's ruling that Mr. Kanuga should move the resolution in its printed form and if any amendment was sugested he would consider it afterwards Mr. Kanuga bowed to the ruling of the chair and moved the resolution.

MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Speaking on the resolution he said that it was not a resolution of mere academic value. Especially in the present political situation in the country it was a matter of great importance. If the desired changes in the sections of the Bar Council's Act and the Pleaders' Act were made the sword of Damocles that was ever hanging on the heads of lawyers would be removed. It would also clear the path of lawyers who were patriotically inclined and were trying for the emancipation of the country.

VICTIMISATION FOR PATRIOTISM.

Reading the sections sought to be amended, the speaker pointed out how vague was their language and how drastic were the powers given by those sections to the High Court. He held that there was every liklihood of those powers being used against those lawyers who had the courage and sincerity to their duty as public men. They wanted the law to be so amended as would allow the High Court to judge only the professional conduct of a lawyer and would not allow the High Court to sit in judgment over his political activities or his part in the public life. The High Court should only have the power to consider any offence committed by a lawyer if it involved moral turpitude.

INSTRUMENT OF TERRORISM.

The speaker feared that if the present sections remained on the statute as they were, they would be a means in the hands of the Government to terrorise those advocates who participated in the movement for the emancipation of their country and the sooner they were removed the better would it be for the freedom of the Bar (Cheers).

SHEER INJUSTICE.

Referring to the C. D. movement the speaker said that their experience had shewn how those clauses could be abused and it was a matter of vital importance for them to see that necessary changes were made in the existing law. As to a conviction on political grounds it should never be made an excuse for a disqualification because a conviction purged the man of his offence. Participation in political movements designed for the freedom of the country required moral courage and it connoted a spirit of selfiessness and self-sacrifice. To punish a man for that and to disqualify him on that ground was sheer injustice and those who

(Continued on page 5.)

Mr. C. N. Kanuga

Muslims Who Played Judas At The R. T. C.

DR. ANSARI SPEAKS OUT.

If There Is To Be Fight It Will Be The Last.

DELHI, Dec. 20.

Dr. Ansari, in opening a Gandhi Ashram to-day at Narela, a village 25 miles from Delhi, remarked that the Muslim delegates were responsible for killing the hopes of India at the Round Table Conference, just as Judas was responsible for the crucifixion of Christ.

He was surprised that there were still some who welcomed the Premier's speech as the Magna Charta of India. He said that if the Congress ever came to a settlement with Britain, it would be on the basis of peace with honour. If there was to be a "fight" it would be the last.—A.P.

HONORING MEMORY OF MARTIAL-LAW MARTYRS

Sholapur To Enlist 10,000 Congress Members

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 17.

Dr. Antrolikar, President, Taluka Congress Committee, Sholapur, has issued a statement reminding the public of the excesses committed during the Martial-Law regime recalling the dire day of the 12th January last when Sjt. Mallappa Dhanshetti and 3 other Sholapur leaders were hanged in the Yerovda Jail despite the wishes and opinion of the Indian public. The statement appeals to the City and Taluka residents to enroll themselves as members of the Congress. The Congress Committee has resolved to enroll 10,000 members in all before the 12th January next when it is intended to celebrate the 1st death anniversary of these martyrs.

DONATION TO MAHARASHTRA SEVA DAL.

At its meeting held on the 13th instant the Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee has resolved to give Rs. 100/- as donation to Maharashtra Provincial Seva Dal.

INWARD AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

The inward air mail is expected here at 4 p.m. to-day.—A.P.

HOOVER WAR DEBTS MORATORIUM

A Plea For Extension Or Adjustment

A BANKER'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Washington.—An outspoken statement with regard to the debt position was made by Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, Chairman of the National City Bank of New York to Finance Committee of the Senate when that Committee was considering the Hoover War Debts Moratorium resolution. Mr. Mitchell expressed the opinion that it would be a miracle if Europe could resume debt payments at the end of the moratorium. He suggested that it would be wise to make some further extension or adjustment. He could not conceive that it would be possible for Germany to pay up her political debts, because that would bring a rebellion of German Youth against the payment.—Reuter's Special.

BIMETALLIC STANDARDS OF SILVER & GOLD

International Agreement Urged

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Vancouver.—The necessity of an international agreement for bimetallic standards for silver and gold as a medium of international exchange, with increased fixed rates for silver, was again stressed by Mr. Stevens, Canadian Minister of Trade, speaking before the Vancouver Board of Trade. He declared that a large potential increase in Canada's trade with the East depended on a world-wide agreement for restoring the purchasing power of silver currencies.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN CREDITS

Move For New Standstill Agreement

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Berlin.—After sitting twice daily for over a week representatives of bankers who have been negotiating for a new standstill agreement for Germany's foreign credits have decided to adjourn from 22nd December till 28th December. Negotiations which are announced to be progressing steadily and harmoniously are apparently based on three proposals. Firstly, the Anglo-Swedish proposal to continue the standstill agreement on a quarterly basis to which Germans supported by Americans object. Secondly, the Swiss and Dutch bankers are reported to demand that interest should be increased to eight per cent. Germans declare that this will preclude the possibility of an early amortisation. Thirdly, Americans demand that the ultimate beneficiary of foreign credits should give guarantees, in addition to German bankers. The Germans object to such an additional burden on the industry.—Reuter's Special.

Under the auspices of the S. S. Boy Scouts Association, India, the Fourth Scout Mela will be held at Deoria, on the 27th, 28th 29th and 30th instant.

Japan's Wholesale Drive

A BIG PUTSCH NORTH OF MUKDEN

U. S. WARNING AGAINST OCCUPATION OF CHINCHOW

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Mukden. — Japanese troops have launched a wholesale drive against the districts of Pamienchang, Changtu and Fakumen, westward of the South Manchuria Ratilway and northward of Mukden.

Washington.—The United States has informed Japan that the occupation of Chinchow will be viewed in Washington as most unfortunate.

MR. WALKER DHINES.

The State Department has advised the League of Nations that it will not object to participation of Mr. Walker Dhines, a former Director of Railways, in the neutral commission of inquiry into the Manchurian dispute

LATHI CHARGE AT KISAN MEETING

"We Must Be Prepared For Absolute Reign Of Force," Says Tandon.

"ORDINANCE HAS ENDED TRUCE."

CAWNPORE, Dec. 19.

Two volunteers sent out to announce a hartal tomorrow following the arrest of Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon were arrested by the police. The Congress has decided to adopt a different procedure for the announcement of hartal to-morrow.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE

ABOUT 50 PERSONS INJURED

UNAO, Dec. 17.

News has been received that a Congress meeting attended by 4,000 tenants was forcibly dispersed at Hasanganj yesterday. Mr. Sheo Shankar Bajpai, the principal speaker, was arrested. While he was being removed the audience raised the cry of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" and this was a signal for the police, who were there in a large number in charge of the sub-divisional officer to disperse them with "lathis." Nearly 50 persons are reported to have been injured.

In another meeting at Bangarmau Pandit Bishambhar Daya Tripathi, president, district Congress committee, was arrested with others. The last two days' arrests total 13. The arrests are said to have been made under the new Ordinance. The local Congress office was also searched by the police to-day. A few notices were taken away.—"Leader."

'A TISSUE OF DISTORTIONS'

Mr. Tandon On U. P. Govt.'s Communique

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

"We welcome the new Ordinance with all its show of naked force. For one thing, it will test our mettle and in that process give us the training and confidence for the further and more serious stages of our fight for freedom" declared Babu Purshottam Das Tandon, president of the Allahabad district Congress committee, in an interview with a press representative on the U. P. Emergency Powers Ordinance.

'I't is clear to me,' Mr. Tandon proceeded, "that this Ordinance with all its severity is only a half-way house to the full consummation of British policy in its career of repression We must be prepared for an absolute and unmitigated reign of force as the battle thickens.'

Mr. Tandon added: "Regarding the statement issued by the U. P. Government simultaneously with the Ordinance, I can only say that it is a issue of distortions of the real facts."

"The U. P. Government take the credit that they have given a generous remission to tenant even though they have thereby created financial difficulties for themselves. When we remember in what manner the proposal of reducing the fat salaries of the high officers of the Government by a paltry 10 per cent. has been received by them the remark of the U. P. Government grudging even the very meagre remission made in face of the enormous fall in prices and of bad crops, shows to what utter depths of selfishness they have fallen."—"Leader."

ALL U. P. LEADERS TO DEFY ORDINANCE.

Ordinance—Breach Of Delhi Truce.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Despite the service of the order of the district magistrate of Allahabad under the U. P. Emergency Powers Ordinance, prohibiting them (among other things) from speaking at any public meeting, Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, president, and Mr. Sheomurti, secretary of the Allahabad district Congress committee, addressed the public meeting held this evening in Purushottamdas Park, under the auspices of the district Congress committee, to protest against the U. P. Ordinance. The gathering numbered several thousand and included many villagers.

The service of the notice issued by the district magistrate under section 5 (b) two days ago, prohibiting him from leaving the municipal limits, organising any hartal or public meeting, speaking at such meeting or publishing any literature for a period of one month, was effected on Mr. Tandon only a couple of hours before the time of the meeting.

Mr. Tandon was lustily cheered when he arrived at the meeting and rose to speak, despite the service of the notice. He explained the nature of the notices which were served on him under sec. 144, Cr. P. C., and sec. 5 (b) of the Ordinance and criticising the Ordinance asserted that his standing to speak at the meeting that evening was itself a fitting answer to the Ordinance.

Mr. Tandon said that the U. P. Ordinance put an end to the Delhi Truce and declared that every one to whom the various provisions of the Ordinance had been applied had decided to disobey the orders. He added that the statement which the Government of the United Provinces had issued along with the Ordinance was full of wrong statements.

Mr. Sheomurti, a secretary of the district Congress Committee, next moved a resolution which recorded, among other things, the opinion of the residents of Allahabad city and district that the promulgation of the U. P. Emergency Powers Ordinance was a distinct breach on the part of the Government of the Delhi Settlement. ....

Messrs. Gokal Prasad of Soraon and Jaikaran of Phulpur tahsils supported the resolution, which was passed amid cries of 'Purushottamdas ki jai.'

Khan Bahadur Ikram Husain, city deputy superintendent of police, was in the vicinity of Purushottam Das Park, where the meeting was held with a number of constables and his presence created an impression that Mr. Tandon might be arrested at the meeting. Nothing untoward, however, occurred at the meeting. But there is a general impression in the public mind that Mr. Tandon and Mr. Sheomurti may be arrested either to-night or any time to-morrow for the disobedience of the order prohibiting them from speaking at public meetings and inciting by speech or otherwise the tenants not to pay rent.

REMAIN NON-VIOLENT.

Dissolving the meeting, Mr. Tandon declared that he was bound to be arrested and therefore his parting message to his countrymen was that in the struggle that was before them they should remain strictly non-violent.

No further orders under the additional provisions of the Ordinance are known to have been issued to-day but orders are expected to be issued very soon. it is thought, for the police to take possession of some cars used by Congressmen, as the city deputy superintendent of police was noticed taking numbers and other particulars of the cars which brought to the meeting the Congressmen who were served with notices under the Ordiance or under section 144, Cr. P. C.—"Leader".

"Payment Of Rents Proceeding Satisfactorily

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

According to well-informed circles payment of rents in five districts to which the U. P. no-tax Ordinance applies is proceeding at a satisfactory pace. Such tenants as have been able to sell the sugar crop have paid rents and many others hope shortly to pay. It is emphasised in this connection that though the 15th December was fixed for payments of rent, it did not exclude the possibility of accommodation by Zamindars on the merits of the case to enable tenants who were unable to pay immediately the entire rent, to do so this or the next month.

Hitherto the Ordinance has been applied with a view to restrict the movements of such persons as the Government feared might stir up the peasantry to join the no-rent campaign. It is considered in official circles that the situation is well under control so far, in all five districts, and unless the unexpected happens, district officials will not be

(Continued on page 5.)

PUBLISHING RESULTS OF IRISH SWEEP.

Newspaper Official Warned

A REMINDER ABOUT LIABILITY TO PROSECUTION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Port Elizabeth.—Judgment has been given against Eastern Province "Herald" newspaper against which summons was issued by Government under the Cape Act of 1879 for publishing results of the Irish Sweep on the Manchester November Handicap.

Sir Edgar Walton, chairman of Board of Directors of the newspaper, was cautioned and discharged.

The Magistrate, recording the verdict, stated that provisions of the Act concerned were honoured in breach rather than in observance. He pointed out that all newspapers in South Africa had published the same information.

EDITORS WARNED

Nevertheless the attention their editors was called that were liable to prosecution for publishing information about lotteries.

Sir E. Walton, giving evidence, said that the "Herald" had been publishing results of the Calcutta sweep for 50 years, and had never been warned by the Police concerning its illegality.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ELECTION

Nationalists Beat Socialists

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Melbourne.—The Nationalists have beaten Socialists in the general election. Nationalists already number 37 compared with 23 at dissolution. The Nationalist Lyons will probably be the next Prime Minister.

Mr. Hughes has been elected

FINAL STATE OF PARTIES.

The final state of the parties is as follows:—

Lyons Party	37
Scullins Party	16
Country Party	14
Lang's Party	7
Independent	1

Gains: Lyons Party 15; Country Party 1; Lang's Party 2 and Independent 1; Losses: Scullin's Party 9.—Reuter.

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A 3956

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A R6337B.

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WANTED—AGENTS for Curative Tea, most effective remedy for Diseases. Quick salable, great demand please apply KULKARNI BROS. (SOLE AGENTS, India and Burma) UJJAIN C.I."
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(Questions by post please give your approximate age and on Saturdays ask for his spiritual receipts. Phone 23350).
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P R 6349

NEW YORK COTTON SPECIAL 1ST PROF. SHROFF gives the "Special" cotton forecast. Charge Rs. 25, if incorrect Rs. 5 penalty given, opposite Pigeon stand, 5 Mint Road, 3rd Floor. Time 1 to 8.
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Trade Announcement.

PACKING AND FORWARDING CONTRACT for two Diesel Engines. See between 12 to 2. BABUBHAI, C/o Manilal Balabhai & Co., 36, Hummum Street.
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Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in the Shaikh Memon Street on THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1931, 2-0 p.m. (B. T.) to transact the following business:—

I To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 9th November, 1931.
II To declare a dividend.
III To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
V To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The Bazar will be closed at 2-0 p.m. (B. T.).

Bombay, 20-12-31.

By Order of the Board.
SAKARLAL D. PARIKH.
Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 23-12-31 to 7-1-32 both days inclusive.

Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Board will be paid on and after the 18th January, 1932, between 12-30 p.m. and 4-0 p.m. (B. T.) at the office, and the dividend warrants will be sent to the last registered address of the Shareholders.
4111

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS LIMITED
Incorporated in Hyderabad (Deccan)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Shaareholders of the above Company (in accordance with the Hyderabad Government Act IV of 1320 Fasli) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1920 Khairatabad Road Hyderabad (Deccan) on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1931, (27th Bahman, 1341 F.) at 1-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts upto 30th November, 1931, (25th Dai 1341 F.).
(2) To confirm the appointment of Auditors for the period from 1st July to 30th November, 1931, (25th Amardad 1340 F. to 25th Dai 1341 F.) and to appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LIMITED,
Agents.
Dated 21st December, 1931.
4103

NOTIFICATION.

This Municipality proposes to give a contract for removal of blood from the Municipal Slaughter-house for a period of three years. Further particulars can be had on application to the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 5th January, 1932.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 16th December, 1931
4101

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting, held on Thursday, the 10th December, 1931, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1931, at Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only) per share free from Income-Tax will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 21st December, 1931, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's register on the 1st December, 1931, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
DALJI NARANJI & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, dated 10th December, 1931.
4064

Public Notices.

INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE.

CONSTITUTED UNDER ACT No. VIII of 1929.

(Passed by the Indian Legislature)

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st October 1929).

TENDERS FOR SOFT COKE.

The INDIAN SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE invite tenders for the supply of 500 tons best Soft Coke per month 25 per cent more or less from 1st February, 1932, for a period of twelve months. Deliveries shall be made as directed from time to time.

The Coke must be the best of its kind, properly burnt, free from dust and other deleterious matter.

The following particulars should be given in the tender:—

1. The seam or seams from which the coke has been manufactured.
2. The price f.o.r. Colliery and alternatively landed and stacked at the Committee's Depots at

Dadar Bandra Andheri Borivli or Malad	B.B.&C.I. Rly.	Bombay
Kurla Ghat Kopar Dadar	G.I.P. Rly	
Ahmedabad Surat Delhi Benares Allahabad Lahore Amritsar	within 3/4 miles of Railway Station.	

The details of price of the coke landed and stacked at the Committee's Depots should be given viz., Railway freight from Colliery to various stations mentioned above, Cess on coke, unloading from wagons, carting, stacking at Committee's Depot and wastage, etc., are to be given.

3. The Colliery Siding from which the coke will be despatched and the name of the Invoicing station from which the Railway freight will be charged should be stated.

There is no special Tender Form.

A Security Deposit equivalent to 5 p.c. of the value of the coke will be retained by the Committee from the Contractor's first bill and will be refunded after the completion of delivery of the full quantity purchased.

The Committee reserve the right to reject the coke at the Colliery or at destination if it does not come up to the standard of the Committee.

The Committee will have the option of cancelling the undelivered quantity at the end of the year.

Tenders from Colliery Proprietors or recognized Managing Agents only will be considered.

No tender will be considered unless it is submitted with the full particulars required above.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders; they reserve the right to accept any tender in full or in part.

The tenders should be addressed in sealed covers to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, superscribed "Tender for the supply of SOFT COKE" and will be received by him up to the forenoon of 21st January 1932.

C. S. WHITWORTH.
President.
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
Calcutta, 17th Dec. 1931.
4105.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Tapidas Karsondas Sanghavi and Pranjivandas Lakhmidas Muni carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at No. 36, Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of Shanghavi Mody and Co. has been DISSOLVED as from the 10th day of November, 1931.

Dated this 19th day of December 1931.

PURNANAND AND JASUBHAI
Attorneys for Pranjivandas Lakhmidas Muni.
4110.

Public Notices.

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS LIMITED.
Incorporated in Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1931, (27th Bahman 1341 F.) at 1 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
For CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED.
Agents.
Dated 21st December, 1931.
4102.

THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on 29th December, 1931, at the Registered Office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 31st August 1931.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Sheth Lalji Naranji and Mr. Jivanlal C. Setalvad, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. B. Pandya as Special Director in place of Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati resigned.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board.
KAPILRAM, LIMITED.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th December, 1931.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd December, 1931, to 31st December, 1931 (both days inclusive).
4100

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JADAVJI THACKERSEY alias THAKKER JADAVJI THACKERSEY, of 9-11-13, Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane, Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Landlord and Merchant, who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of April, 1931. ..... Deceased.

(1) HIRABAI, widow of Jadavji Thackersey, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 9-11-13, Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane, without the Fort of Pombay, (2) JAMNADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. (3) BHAGWANDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 70, Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Narottam Jadavji and Kanji Jadavji, minor sons of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
The 18th day of December, 1931.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4104

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
123, Meadows St., Fort,
AUCTIONEERS.
BOMBAY.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OF THE UNDERMENTIONED CINEMA FILMS.

Under instructions from the owners of the respective rights concerned, the undersigned will sell at their rooms by public auction the rights of exhibition of the undermentioned pictures for the respective territories mentioned below on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1932 at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Name of the Picture.	Name of Producers.	Territories.
The Wandering Dancer	The United Players Corporation.	1. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Burmah. 2. The Madras Presidency including Coorg, Mysore State and Ceylon.
Nadira	The Orient Pictures' Corporation Ltd.	3. The Bombay Presidency including Sindh. 4. The Punjab Delhi United Provinces and N. W. Frontier Provinces. 5. The Madras Presidency including Coorg, Mysore State and Ceylon.
Shepherd	The United Players' Corporation.	6. Africa.
Brave Heart	Do.	7. Do.
Saidar Jung.	Do.	8. Do.
Golden Dagger	Do.	9. Do.
Mysterious Bandit	Do.	10. Do.
Wandering Dancer	Do.	11. Do.
Nadira.	The Orient Pictures' Corporation Ltd.	12. Do.

N. B.—The Vendors reserve themselves to sell all or any of the above rights collectively or separately. For terms and conditions apply to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

SORABJEE CAWASJI AND CO.

RE: THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., (IN LIQDN.)

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLS, KNOWN AS THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. the Bomanjee Petit Mills. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahaluxmi.

PARTICULARS.

LAND: All that feehold land admeasuring about 48,982 square yards and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 square yards and held under a lease renewable in perpetuity for yearly rent of Rs. 1,200.

Together with all and singular the Mill-house and other buildings and offices, standing on the said pieces or parcel of land.

and

All the singular, the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances and all ropes, banding strapping bobbins card and spinning cans now used in connection with the Mills of the said Company.

Together with the exclusive right to use the tickets for all markets now being used by the said Mill.

The said Mill is being worked at present and the Machinery and Plant is in immediate working condition and can be inspected on application to the Official Liquidator.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

BONAFIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE DEALERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd and THURSDAY, the 24th day of December at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, sell under instructions of the parties concerned by Public Auction in shop No. 211 Chakla Street the entire stock of made-to-order elegant household furniture of Mr. Dawod Hasan's shop comprising of several drawing room cabinets, drawing room suites of ten pieces, chesterfield sets, panel and glassdoor cupboards show cases, mirror-door almyrahs, chivel glasses dining tables, fancy teapoys, rocking chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, palm and umbrella stands, corner cabinets, iron and wooden bedsteads, roll-top writing tables book-stands meat safes, towel horses, rich carpets doorcurtains, piano stools, electric lights and fans, sign-boards etc., etc.

The above furniture is on view, and will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the insolvents Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and others in the valuable property known as "SIDNEY HOUSE", at Lodwick Point, Mahableshwar, with furniture, etc., therein, under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed insolvents THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 21st December, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th January, 1932 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Surplus New and Old Serviceable and Unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks and steel barrels; drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, packing cases, crates, K.O. tins, forges, bellows, hoop iron, leather, rubber and cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, beaters, anvils; hammers, augers, locks, steel files, copper wire, oil engine; dynamos; electric materials; zinc, lubricator machines; water tank; old vices bench of sorts; lamps; wheels; typewriters; motor lorry; hand-pump; rope manilla; furniture; gas fittings; C. I. and G. I. pipes and fittings; sliding doors; and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1932 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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Doctors always recommend MOIST heat
Follow their advice and use
KAOPLASMA
THE MODERN PAIN KILLING PACK
Spread it over the affected part as you would butter on bread and its antiseptic and curative properties will penetrate right to the seat of the pain, bringing healing and comfort in a manner never achieved by the old-fashioned and messy linseed poultice.
The basis of *Kaoplasma* is a natural curative mud; into this is worked all manner of valuable extracts and oils, making it redolent with remedial force.
Use *Kaoplasma* in Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia—for Abscesses, Strained Muscles, Bruises. In short, wherever heat is needed.
Of all Chemists and Dealers.

BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & CO. LTD
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
LONDON, E.6. EST. 1741

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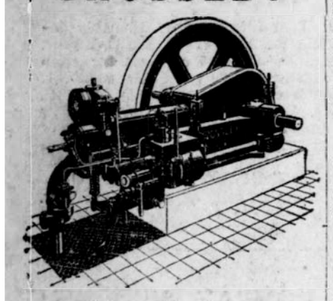
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From 2 B. H. P. to 1000 B. H. P.
For Mills, Gin and Press Factories, Flour, Oil and Rice Mills, Water Pumps and for all Industrial drives.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
Branches all over the world.
For particulars of all kinds of Industrial Machinery etc.
Apply Sole Agents:—
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MACHINERY IMPORTERS
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Live Long
Prof. GAJJARS'
LIFE DROPS
is the only known remedy to prevent intestinal Fermentations. It keeps the system free from all sorts of poisons generated by purification and Fermentation in the intestines and helps to make life worth living. Ask for Circular and Catalogue. Per Bottle Rs. 2-8-0.
GAJJARS' IONIC PHARMACY
Girgaon ... ... BOMBAY.

REJUVENATION
VILAS YOGA:—Rs. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure, and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R SHASTRI, B. A., Kanchrapara, (Bengal).

TRADE & FINANCE.

RECORD EXPORTS OF GOLD CONTINUE.

Unabated Arrivals From Upcountry.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Dec. 18.

MONEY.

Money rates continued steady with call loans placed between 5 1/2 and 6 1/2 per cent. Financing of gold exports occupies the larger portion of surplus funds and even the trade demand as per the Imperial Bank of India's statement shows a rise of Rs. 182 lacs. Sales as well as maturities of treasury bills were comparatively small this week, amounting to Rs. 184.50 lacs and Rs. 210 lacs respectively. Expansion of currency upto 7th December amounted to about Rs. 24 crores and it is generally believed that further expansion has since been made. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 6 per cent and six months 5 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 11th December 1931 shows a decline of Rs 47.54 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 8,86,13,000 as compared with Rs. 14.79 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.34, a decrease of 0.90 per cent under last week. Loans, cash credits and Inland bills have all risen by Rs 42.81 lacs, Rs. 94.24 lacs and by Rs. 31.41 lacs respectively. Govt. deposits have increased by Rs. 136.93 lacs to Rs. 7.72 crores, while Other deposits are down by Rs. 10.98 lacs to Rs. 62.15 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Easy conditions characterised the gilt-edged market, prices declining owing to absence of investment demand. Investors are holding out pending the outcome of the political situation in the country. 3 1/2 per cent Paper closed quiet at Rs. 51-10 and 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 90-2. 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 loans further receded to Rs. 96-2 and Rs. 90/8 and 1939-44 loan to Rs. 80.4. 6 per cent 1932 bonds were unchanged at Rs. 99-4, while 1933-36 bonds declined to Rs. 93/4. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Dev. Loan lost about 5 annas to Rs. 100-1. 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds are quoted at Rs. 99-14. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan fell by over a rupee to 59-12, while 1934/37 loan eased slightly to Rs. 82/8. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan showed no alteration at Rs. 67/12, while 1934 bonds are down to Rs. 91-2.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained very steady throughout with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-3/32d and only small buyers at Rs. 1s. 6-5/32s. Govt. receive very large applications to the tune of over £8 million at 1/6-1/8 and were allotted only 12 per cent. Gold bills are the main source of supply, merchandise exports being relatively small. The following are the forward rates:—Dec/Jan. 1/6-1/8: February 1/6-3/32 and March 1/6-1/16d.

Total remittances to the Home Treasury through the market upto 12th Dec. 1931 amounted to £11,168,000 and Govt. have since accepted tenders for one million sterling besides buying some more at the tap rate. Thus the total to date would appear to be about £14 million offsetting entirely the sales of sterling by Govt. during this financial year.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady during the week, the rate improving from doll. 3.32 1/2 to doll. 3.46, but closing at doll. 3.44. French francs which had appreciated to 84.25 closed at 87-13/16. The Belga and the Italian lira moved in favour of sterling and closed at 24.50 and 67.90 respectively.

GOLD.

There was a sharp decline in the price of gold at the opening following steadier London New York cross rate. Ready lost about Rs. 1-8 per tola to Rs. 28-10 on Monday and during the remainder of the week the price moved between Rs. 28-12 and Rs. 29/2/0 per tola, with a steadier feeling. The total shipment of gold abroad by the last week's mail was a record one amounting to about Rs. 423.52 lacs and this week's shipment is also expected to be fairly large, bookings upto Thursday amounting to about Rs. 231.08 lacs. The daily offtake for trade averages not more than 3000 tolas and stocks on hand amount to about 4 lacs tolas and arrivals from upcountry are still unabated. The quotation for gold in London declined from 125s. to 119s. 1d but closed at 119s. 6d. The price of sovereigns after easing to Rs. 18/- on Monday steadied and closed at Rs. 18/4/0 both for ready and delivery 22nd December. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 30-3-0 and Rs. 28/10 for ready, 28th December and 29th January 1932 settlements. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 444,790 in bar and coin There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

SILVER.

The silver market remained fairly steady barring mid-week when prices eased somewhat on quieter advices from Shanghai and London. Ready opened at Rs. 63-7 and after a fall to Rs. 62-6 improved to Rs. 63/8 but closed at Rs. 63/2 per 100 tolas. Inter-bazar trading continues restricted owing to uncertain conditions. The daily offtake is very small at about 20 bars, while stocks are quite large at about 8300 bars. In Shanghai the tael dropped from 2s. to 1s. 11-7/16d., but improved towards the close and finished at 1s. 11-7/8d. In London the highest and lowest rate were 20-7/16d. and 19-13/16d for ready and 20-11/16d. and 20d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 63/8 and Rs. 62/6 for ready, Rs. 63/8 and Rs. 62/7 for 29th December settlement and Rs 63/14 and Rs. 62/13 for 28th January 1932 settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £97,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 472 bars and Rs. 35,701 in coin. There is no shipment of silver from London this week.

SHARES.

The share market was weak with a restricted turnover. Continued unloading by tired holders and lower raw cotton prices accounted for the fall. The miscellaneous section was also weak with small business passing.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 16.

Yarn market has remained dull and featureless during the week under review and prices have declined to the extent of one-eighth of an anna per lb. all-round in Indian yarns, whereas in Foreign yarns particularly Japanese yarns the decline has been very heavy. Principal reasons for such a decline are, firstly, the sharp decline in prices of Cotton due to unexpected improvement in Dollar Sterling Exchange rate and also due embargo on Exports of Gold levied by the Japanese Cabinet as a result of which the Japanese Exchange has considerably declined during the last three or four days, and secondly, the political situation which has also affected our market to some extent due to the nervousness created amongst the dealers some of whom feel inclined to trade cautiously and only in small lots as they are very much afraid of the future developments in the next few weeks. The sudden change in the Japanese Cabinet as a result of the economic and financial crisis in Japan and the prohibition of exports of gold from Japan by the new Cabinet are clear indications of Japan being off the Gold Standard very shortly and in anticipation there has been a heavy decline in prices of Japanese yarns and cloth as a result of sharp decline in Japanese Exchange which in turn have had their natural unfavourable effect on Indian Cotton yarns particularly fine yarns and on Indian Mill cloth particularly Grey cloth. Our market has therefore been rather nervous and has been eagerly awaiting further developments. In the midst of these circumstances naturally turnover in all kinds of yarns have been very restricted and dealers, middlemen and consumers have been naturally adopting a waiting attitude. The future course of the market is now very uncertain and more or less depends upon outside factors and the political situation, but so far as Indian yarns are concerned particularly in coarse counts we do not expect any material decline owing to enormous difficulties of the Mills in obtaining ready cotton which are selling at fancy prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices are affected by the Japanese and political situation and dealers have been taking very little interest in this class of yarns in as much as they are afraid of the future troubles arising out of the strong Boycott movement. Manchester has also been affected by the present developments and prices have been reported to be slightly easier.

JAPANESE YARNS.

A sharp decline has been in evidence in this class of yarns consequent upon the political and economic changes in Japan and the prices of Japanese Mercerized as well as single and two-fold Cotton yarns have declined heavily with an irregular and downward tendency. Offtake is considerably curtailed and the tendency is weak.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The unexpected improvement in Dollar Sterling Cross rate and the recent Japanese developments have naturally had an unfavourable effect on the Artificial Silk yarns and as a result some of the dealers who had made large speculative purchases during the last few days have now been undersselling the Syndicate and trying to clear off their holdings for fear of material decline in prices of Artificial Silk yarns in the next few days. Sales therefore during the week are restricted and in small quantities only. It is not yet clear whether Japan will be able to dump a large quantity of Aritificial Silk yarns or Tafetta cloth in the Indian markets but it is almost certain that the Japanese cloth prices will materially decline thus affecting the prices of Artificial Silk cloth produced by weavers in all parts of the country and naturally therefore the high prices of Artificial Silk yarns will not suit the consumers in the long run.

INDIAN YARNS.

Buyers are adopting a waiting attitude and whilst some of the weak holders have been creating a selling pressure the general feeling is for a steady market. Reports from consuming districts are not very hopeful mostly due to the sharp decline in Cotton prices and also due to fears of further developments in the political situation. Our Mills however are pretty firm in their quotations and looking to the situation on the whole we do not anticipate any material decline in prices of the Indian yarns in the next few days.

KEROSENE RATES.
(BURMAH-SHELL).
Bombay, Dec. 17.
KEROSENE.

"Shell" cases, 150 degree F. T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9-5-6 per case.
"Waterlily" cases, 150 degree F. T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9 per case.
"Firefly" cases, 150 degree F. T. High Grade Oil Rs. 8-12-0 per case.
"Anchor" "Swastika" brand, in 4 I. G. tins Rs. 7 per pair.
"Rising Sun" "Chukker" brand in 4 I. G. tins Rs. 6-14-0 per pair.
"Rising Sun" "Chukker" brand 1 I.G. tins Rs. 8-4-6 per 8 tins.
"Rising Sun" "Chukker" brand in bulk Rs. 5-12-0 per 8 l. Gls.
"Swan" "Victoria" brand in 4 I.G. tins Rs. 6-6-0 per pair.
"Swan" "Victoria" brand in 1 I. G. tins Rs. 7-12-6 per 8 tins.
"Swan" "Victoria" brand in bulk Rs. 5-4-0 per 8 I.Gls.
PETROL.
"Shell" and "BOC" Ex Kerbside Pumps Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon.
"Shell' and "BOC" in two gallon cans Rs. 1-6-0 per gallon.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ sh. p.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	46 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 14 6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	0 5 9
Bengal Nagpur Rly. Ordy. Stock	56 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 8 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 4 9
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 15 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	3 17 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	103 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	74 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 11 9
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs.	56 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debs.	94 5 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	99 10 0

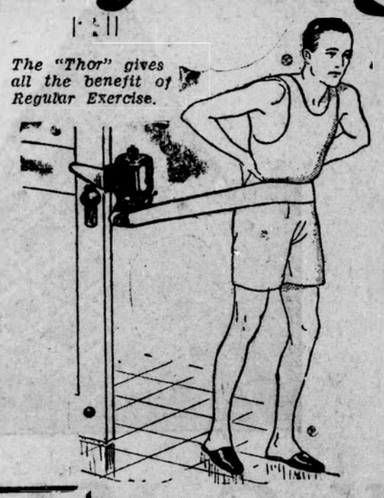
MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)
Bombay, December 18.
Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.
Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 10; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 7; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-12-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 10-8-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 15; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 22; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 5; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-8-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 10; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 48; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 45; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 40; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 27.
Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-8-0.

Do you get enough EXERCISE?

The "Thor" gives all the benefit of Regular Exercise.
Price: Rs. 140 complete. If you live out of Bombay—order by V. P. P. Hire purchase on an easy out-of income plan can be arranged. Full particulars gladly given on application.
Thor
REGULAR exercise of the right kind is a very important factor in keeping the body in perfect health. This applies especially to the East, where illness is so much more prevalent, and where one soon "goes to seed" without sufficient exercise.
On the other hand, irregular violent exercise, also has its bad effects—one feels "fagged out," and the muscles are often painful for days afterwards. Everybody would like to take regular exercise, but to some people it is impossible to others inconvenient.
This is when the "Thor" Juvenator is a real necessity. It gives perfect massage applicable to all parts of the body, from light exercise to deep tissue manipulation. It assures perfect circulation without fatigue, reduces and prevents abdominal fat and sluggish liver.
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What the People Say

"CRUSHING THE CONGRESS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Royalists of Calcutta are out to crush the Congress. It is a mere out-burst of hatred towards the Congress which is the most powerful political organisation in the country.

The Congress is pledged to "Truth" and "non-violence." Truth can never be crushed, for it is above all human calculations. History of every nation proves it. The best Royalist Lord Irwin, as a Viceroy, found the futility of repression, so I sincerely hope, that the Royalists of Calcutta would take a lesson from that noble Christian.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIKH GALIB.

Dec. 13.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The Reception Committee of the Puri Congress has sent a list of seventeen leaders suggested by the various P. C. Committees for the presidentship of the Puri session of the Congress.

Amongst those seventeen names stands the name of the Bengal hedo, Subhash Chandra Bose. In the last non-violent fight Subhash Babu stood the severe test. It is not then the duty of all the members of the P.C.C.s to vote for Subhash Babu, the hero of India and thus honour Bengal?

Bengal is undergoing an ordeal. If we vote for the Bengal leader for the presidentship we will prove that all India is at the back of Bengal.

For many years Bengal has not the chance of Congress presidentship. It is the duty of all the members of the P.C.C.s to vote for the Bengal leader especially when Bengal is undergoing a fiery ordeal.—Yours etc.

K. K. VAISHAMPAYAN.
Member, M. P. C. C.

ALIGARH, A COSMOPOLITAN UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The speech which Dr. Syed Ross Masood, the Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University delivered, while in Calcutta recently in connection with the Railway Iquiry, at a luncheon given in honour of him by the Old Boys of Aligarh at the Great Eastern Hotel has been misquoted by a number of English and Urdu papers and has been made much of by the different sections of the community. I deem it necessary therefore that I should give below the exact words of the speech of Dr. Masood. Speaking of the Aligarh University he said:

"Although it is known as the Muslim University, its doors are open to the people of all communities and castes. It was called the Muslim University simply for two reasons, firstly because it was built with Muslim money and Muslim labour and secondly because they desired to teach the tenets of Islam to the Muslim students together with other subjects. Apart from this, it was a cosmopolitan institution in the broadcast sense of the term and in consonance with the liberal teachings of that great religion which preached love for all humanity, namely, Islam, no poison of hatred for any section of humanity would spread from that institution."—Yours, etc.,

ABID AHMED ALI,
Director,
Information Bureau,
Muslim University,
Aligarh.

Dec. 15.

RETRENCHMENT IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One hears persistent rumours that the Government of Bombay have embarked on a policy of retrenchment of staff. It is stated that instead of treating the staff of the whole presidency as a single unit, or even the departments coming under one major head as a unit, Government are going to leave the head of each separate office, whether small or big, to effect a cut of 10 per cent. cut in his own office. For example, the Secretariat at Bombay will be treated as as many different units as there are departments in it, and each department will have to effect a cut of 10 per cent. from its own staff. This method, if persisted in, will create an anomaly and also great hardship. It may happen that in one department the staff is very small and the last recruit has put in nine years of service in which case, unless any body else in that department voluntarily retires, this last recruit will be retrenched. In another department, which happens to be very big, there may have been three or four recruits taken in only quite recently, and a recruit with only three years of service will not be affected, if there are two or three recruits with shorter service than himself to be sent away. Thus an anomaly will arise that in one department one man with nine years' service will be sent away and in another department, one with three years' service will not be retrenched. This can be avoided if the whole Secretariat is treated as one unit, as then the man with 9 years' service can be transferred from his department to the other department to replace the man with only 3 years' service who will be retrenched.

Again, as the gratuity to be paid on retrenchment will be bigger in the case of men with long service than in the case of men with short service, the cost to Government under the method of splitting up departments into several units will be higher than under the method of treating the whole Presidency or a single major head as one unit. In the clerical services, at any rate, members can be transferred from one office to another without any loss of efficiency. Government should aim at making their servants feel that they belong to one service and thus create a feeling of "esprit de corps" among them.—Yours etc.,

"FAIRPLAY."

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO MAHATMAJI.

Suggestion To Avoid Crush.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is said that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are making due preparations to give a fitting reception to Mahatmaji on his return to India from his mission to England. The B. P. C. C. will do their best to keep order in the procession. However I would like to suggest a few things which I am sure if given effect to will prevent rush and crush that the public suffer due to their eagerness to have a 'darshan' without taking any notice of the fact that there are others also who wish to have a look at the Mahatma. I would suggest to the public that they should avoid making any rush after Mahatmaji. If they were to line the roads by which the procession would be moving and keep to their seats on the footpath not only will they see him to their hearts' content but they will allow others to see him.

I would suggest that persons may even hire seats on the footpaths for the time being even on payment of a certain nominal fees to the owner of the house or a shop before which they would be standing to see Mahatmaji and pay their homage to him. The B. P. C. C. will announce the route and shop-keepers by the side of the footpath of the road will help the public to keep order by providing them seats in the galleries and on the footpaths but two or three feet of passage must be kept clear on these footpaths for the pedestrians. Another suggestion to the public is that they should not leave their seats and should not follow Mahatmaji's carriage and turn an orderly procession into a rabble.

The B. P. C. C. should not carry Mahatmaji in a motor car. He should be carried in a carriage and four. The carriage should move slowly so that all eager and anxious to see Mahatmaji will have good view of him. In the front of the carriage there should be the following orders, first National Band, then Flag with Seva Dal volunteers and other volunteers corps. After that numbered carriages of the officers and members of the B. P. C. C. and a few guests from Bombay and from other provinces then Mahatmaji's carriage then provincial guest, then members of the B. P. C. C. and the guests.

What I want to impress upon the public is that if they line the route two or three deep and stick to their places and do not run after the carriage of Mahatmaji, the procession will be most orderly. There will not be any rush and accidents; women, children, old people will be able to pay their respects to Mahatmaji in a dignified manner.—Yours, etc.,

"CITIZEN."

All-India Muslim League's Presidentship.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is extremely unfortunate that the Secretary of the Delhi Jamiat-ul-Olama has raised objection to the election of Choudhri Zafarullah Khan as the president of the forthcoming session of the All-India Muslim League, on the ground that he is a Kadiani Muslim. An organisation like the Delhi Jamiat-ul-Olama, which has accepted to serve under the banner of Mr. Gandhi, a non-Muslim, cannot have any legitimate grievance against the Muslim League for electing a Kadiani as its president.

Amongst the founders and the ex-presidents of the All-India Muslim League we find many with whom the Jamiat-ul-Olama does not agree on the score of religion. H. H. the Aga Khan, the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, all the ex-presidents of the League were Khojas. The late Maharaja of Mchmoodabad and Sir Ali Imam, Syed Raza Ali and Mr. M. A. Jinnah were Shias, but no objection was ever raised to the election of any of them on the ground of religion. The All-India Muslim League is not a religious body, it is a purely political organisation and the Mussalmans of all sects and creeds have got a place on its platform.

Mufti Kifayat-ullah Saheb, president, and Maulvi Ahmad Saied Saheb, Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Olama, were prominent figures on the platform of the All-India Muslim Conference in December, 1928, when H. H. the Aga Khan presided over that unique gathering. It is pity that at this critical juncture when need for political training amongst the Mussalmans is imperative and unanimity and solidarity essential, the Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Olama tries to create friction and split in the ranks of the Mussalmans. It would be better, if instead of interfering with the affairs of other institutions, Maulvi Ahmad Saied Saheb diverted his whole attention towards the improvement and reorganisation of his own Jamiat-ul-Olama which has been split into two, on account of such narrow-mindedness on his part, and lost a great deal of its weight and influence.

I hope and trust that the Mussalmans will not be lead away by the misleading and mischievous propaganda of Maulana Ahmad Saied Saheb and will rally round the flag of the All-India Muslim League to show a united front at this critical juncture in the history of our country.—Yours, etc.,

MD. YAKUB.
M.L.A.,
Hony. Secretary, All-India Muslim League.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

COSMOPOLITAN SOCIAL CLUB AND COMMUNAL WRANGLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Writing on the 8th June on this subject I had said that all the attempts to bring about the Hindu-Muslim unity was merely talking in the clouds, although, I was conscious that Mahatma Gandhi and Nawab of Bhopal were both entertaining high hopes of its success, and were working with best of intentions, and time has now proved that it was so. Similarly after reading the spirit of the writings in the "Times of India" on the subject one cannot draw, unfortunately, any other conclusion than that the same fate is awaiting the David Peace Committee of which Mr. S. T. Sheppard is also a member. The pity, however, is that so much time of its good-intentioned originator wasted away over this what is after all going to be a bunkum.

Mahatma Gandhi has already told the whole world as to who is responsible for the failure of the inter-communal peace negotiations and, therefore, I need not repeat the charge. But the fact remains that there are among us men of slavish mentality capable of selling their country for a mess of pottage. These, fortunately, can be counted on one's figures ends. Our success, however, depends not on those that prefer "Divide and Rule" but upon those that carry the standard of "Unity is Strength." All this is as clear as day-light, but the question that still confronts us is how are we going to get ourselves together?

To our great shame it is too true that in spite of having legions of men of letters and experience in every community, capable of reading the spirit of times and acting at psychological moments, some of those water-tight compartments that inevitably germinate the seed of suspicion which, in its turn, invariably breeds animosity, do still survive. Nevertheless, any student of politics can at once dismiss the theory of "If India left to herself there will be chaos and bloodshed," as moonshine.

Prosperity born of solidarity of a country, not only much depends but is even to be measured in terms of capacity for sacrifice on the part of her every son and daughter. A more concrete example of such sufferings for an ideal was never before witnessed as in the last Civil Disobedience movement. While, salvation of our soul depends upon individual efforts in purifying it according to the dictates of one's conscience and is distinctly for self-edification. Therefore, prosperity of our country and salvation of our soul cannot possibly clash with one another any more than the two poles can. Again, duty towards our country is in no way antagonistic to the duty towards our soul. It is for this reason, we are essentially first and foremost Indians, being sons and daughters of mother Hind, and then we are members of particular congregation or creed to which we may belong, either by accident of birth which is generally the case or by reason of conviction or perhaps, though rarely by both.

Referring, once again, to my previous letter, you will find that I tried to establish from my own very close contact with members of all communities, that it is only a groundless distrust and deliberately false interpretations of rituals that have been the bane of Indian society. Now, six months after, the more I think in the light of the cockfight that was going on in England, wire-pulling in India the more convinced I feel that establishing of cosmopolitan social clubs all over the country is the only redeeming feature, and their need to-day is more than ever.—Yours, etc.,

C. FCO. LOBO.

Bombay, December 14.

HINDI WOMEN ORGANISATION CLUB.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Club writes: That under the auspices of the Club a reading room has been opened at Dadar and it is working well. Several persons have made contributions to this reading room out of sheer love for the work which the Club has undertaken. Very soon the Club is going to start one sewing class for ladies. Those who want to avail themselves of this class should either see the Secretary of the Club or write to her. An educated certified lady teacher will take the tailoring class. Address for correspondence is as follows: Mrs. Sumatibai Vengsarkar, c/o Dr. S. C. Vengsarkar, Dadar, Bombay.

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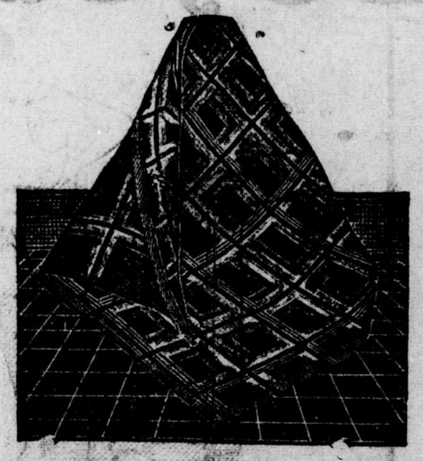

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Prize distribution of S. L. and S. Society's School, Tnakurdwar, 5-45 p.m. Hon. Justice Patkar presiding.

TUESDAY, December 22.

Bombay Historical Congress, University Convocation Hall, to be opened by H. E. the Governor, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 24.

Christmas Eve:—Banks closed. Bombay Races:. Winter Meeting, 8th Day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Light Music by Vatsalabai; 9-20 Talk by Prof. M. J. Antia, on "Cotton Prices and how they are quoted."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Australia per s.s. "Cronsey" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office a. 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA:—The Board appointed by the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbhandak Committee, Amritsar, for auditing the accounts of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay (Nander Riot Case) begins its first sitting to-day (Monday) at the office of Indo-European Machinery Company, 22 Elphistone Circle, Fort, at 5 p.m. All interested in the matter are requested either to attend the sittings, or submit the statements in writing.

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STRENGTH
(Swadeshi Committee, B. P. C. C.)

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' UNION:—Under the auspices of the above Union a public lecture on 'Modern Marathi Playwrights' will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Khandekar to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the G. E. Society's Hall, Lowaji Castle, Parel.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA

SECOND BATCH STARTS FROM BOMBAY.

A batch of seven Satyagrahis has started from the Central Station (Bombay) on Saturday to join the mass Satyagraha to be launched by the Kathiawar Sahayak Samiti at Wadhwan.

The seven Satyagrahis who were all Kathiawaries were given a hearty send-off at the station by Kathiawar leaders and public of Kathiawar. The Satyagrahis are:—Sjts. Bhavanishanker Veniram Joshi (Leader), Prabhudas Odhavjee, Pun Raj Kana, Navalshanker Veniram Joshi, Prabhashanker Jatashanker Joshi, Maganlal Madhavjee Joshi and Laxmidas Haridas Ghelani.

THIRD DHRANGADHRA DAY.

The Dhrangadhra Sansthan Praja Mandal will celebrate Dhrangadhra Day to-day (Monday). A procession of Kathiawaries will start from Dahanukar Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, at 8 a.m. and will proceed through Princess Street, Sheikh Memon St., Marwadi Bazar, Bhuleshwar and will disperse at Heerabaug after prayer. A public meeting will be held at Heerabaug Hall, at 8-30 p.m. (to-day), when leaders of Kathiawar and States' People will speak on the Dhrangadhra Day.

JANET GAYNOR

Janet Gaynor gets her first glimpse of love in Warner Baxter's eyes in the Fox romance, "Daddy Long Legs."

THE RIALTO
FROM THURSDAY DEC. 24th

MAHATMAJI'S RECEPTION

In a Press statement the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes.—

"Lloyd Triesting's steamer, s.s. "Pilsna" by which Mahatma Gandhi is travelling will touch Ballard Pier precisely at 8 a.m. (S. T.) on Monday, (28th instant). In ten minutes' time after that Mahatmaji will be escorted to the main Reception Hall reserved for the purpose of welcome.

GARLANDS AND FLORAL OFFERINGS.

In the Reception Hall Mahatmaji will receive the garlands and floral offerings. The public associations which intend to offer garlands to Mahatmaji are requested to intimate their desire to the B. P. C. C. previously, so that proper arrangements can be made and confusion and rush avoided. A list will be made of all the public bodies offering of garlands, and names will be called in the Reception Hall according to the order on the list.

DEPUTATIONS.

Those public bodies who intend to wait in deputation on Mahatmaji should also intimate to the B. P. C. C. in time to enable us to make the necessary arrangements. It will depend on Gandhiji's personal wish when and how to receive these deputations.

PASSES FOR RECEPTION.

The B. P. C. C. has issued a limited number of passes with a view to regulate admission to the Reception Hall at the Ballard Pier. Half the number has been reserved for Congressmen coming from other parts of the country. Public associations wanting to represent themselves at the reception, should write to us for passes in time to enable us to make proper arrangements. The demand will be met to the extent to which accommodation can be made available.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Any body wishing to help the Desh Sevika Sangh for welcoming Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in Bombay is requested to come to give her name at the office of the Desh Sevika Sangh, 13th Khetwadi, Arab House, between 2-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. till Friday next. On Friday next, all the Sevikas who have given their names to the Sangh are requested to come to Sukhanand Dharma Shala, at 3 p.m. to receive the badges. No-body will be given badges after Friday next.

MR. KARVE ARRESTED.

Alleged Obscene Article.

Prof. R. D. Karve ex-Professor of Mathematics, Wilson College, and Editor of the Monthly Magazine "Samaj Swasthiva" (Social Welfare) was arrested on Saturday morning for publication of alleged obscene article in his Magazine.

He will be placed before the Girgaum Court on Tuesday (22nd instant.)

REFORM OF PARSI PANCHAYAT.

Prof. Davar Urges Election Of "Right Men."

Under the auspices of the Youngmen's Parsi Association, a meeting of Parsis was held on Thursday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Principal S. R. Davar presided.

The President urged his co-religionists to take an enlightened and broad view of things and move with the spirit of the times. He said that the object of the Reform Committee in connection with the septennial elections were very simple and innocent.

Since the scheme of the Parsi Panchayat was promulgated twenty years had passed and however perfect that scheme might have been then, it was now necessary to modify it.

The world had progressed much in ideas. It was quite natural that the Parsis, too should think of what was wrong with the scheme and see what steps could be taken to improve it.

The time for launching out reform would come at a later stage but the immediate need was electing the right men to the Anjuman Hundred. Unless they had men of courage and enlightenment, they could not hope to do anything. It was unfortunate that the elections took place once in seven years and not earlier.

The speaker was glad that the youths had taken up the question of reform for, it was natural that the future should be settled by the younger generation.

It was very encouraging to know that the younger members of the community were taking such immense interest which went to prove that the spirit of progress and enterprise was alive in them.

Concluding, he appealed to the Parsis to get themselves enrolled on the Registers of the Anjuman and use their franchise and vote in large numbers at the elections.

DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

Musical Concert By Staff And Pupils.

(From A Correspondent)

The musical Concert held by the staff and the pupils of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Institute, Andheri, at Jashvanti Nivas, Kurla Road, on Saturday afternoon was largely attended, chiefly by the leading residents of the Suburbs and proved very successful.

The Boy scouts band of H. H. the Aga Khan Boy Scouts troop was in attendance by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Managing Committee of the Troop. All the items put on the board proved interesting and gave evidence of the pains taken by the staff in training up the young folk for their first appearance in a public entertainments.

The function was presided over by Mr. Caesar D'Mello, Chairman Notified Area Committee Andheri, who also consented to work on the Administrative Committee of the Institution of which Mr. Phirojsha N. Mehta is the Chairman.

The staff of the Institution deserve unqualified praise for the enthusiasm and zeal with which they organised the Concert in aid of the Fund of the Institution, where selfless work and a spirit of sacrifice are the guiding principles for every member of the teaching staff.

The members of the Administrative Committee, too have generously agreed to devote their time towards guiding the affairs of the Institution and to prepare it for future control by a Board of Trustees and a Managing Body to be shortly constituted under the rules and regulations of the proposed Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Education Society, Andheri.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION

Before the close of the entertainment, Mr. Phirojsha Mehta outlined in brief the history of the Institution, and the claims it had on the public for full and complete support, and appealed to all present to extend their help in enabling the Administrative Committee to carry on the Institution and establish it on a permanent footing.

After three months continued and strenuous working Mr. Dadina on account of failing health felt unable to carry on the work. His band of workers who joined him in the initial stage of the organisation were convinced that through a spirit of sacrifice and real service the Institution must be continued in order to carry on the good work commenced by Mr. Dadina in memory of the Grand Old Man of India. They set work during the October vacation and arranged to from an influential Committee of Administration under whose guidance the Institution could be maintained on the most economic and efficient lines. Thanks to the philanthrophy of some leading citizens of Andheri, the School was reopened on a reorganised basis on the 11th November 1931.

The scale of fees is now within the reach of all classes of Suburban residents, and as time goes on it hoped that the sound education imparted by the School will draw a large number of students from Andheri and surrounding suburbs.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

With a nucleus for expansion such as we have in the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Insutution, I would appeal to all those present here to lend their utmost support to the school; as I believe it will within a short time prove a boon to us living out of the City of Bombay, and will, by becoming self-supporting, fully justify the support extended to it.

The Administrative Committee and the members of the School staff (who are some serving honorary and others, on a very small scale of salary) have worked hard to keep up the school and every citizen owes to it to them to extend the utmost support in their selfless work. The very name of Dadabhai Naoroji should be enough inspiration to the public for whole-hearted support, as it has been to the Administrative Committee, and the staff for untiring and zealous work.

I shall say no more. The spirit of the illustrious patriot is hovering over us and in his name I close my speech in the full trust and hope that my appeal will not go unheard or unheeded.

ADVENT OF GREAT FUTURE.

Mr. Caesar D'Mello said:—

"I consider it a proud privilege to have been invited to preside on this auspicious occasion. To me this occasion represents the advent of a great future for education in the Suburbs of Bombay, where the need for an ideal educational Institution has been a long-felt want. Several proposals have been on foot for years to provide for this need. The credit for giving the various schemes a practical shape must rightly be given to Mr. F. M. Dadina, the eldest son-in-law of the illustrious "Grand-Old Man" in whose memory he laid the foundation of this Institution on the 15th June 1931, on the lines of a 1st grade public school."

ORDINANCE DEBATE BANNED IN LAWYERS' CONFERENCE!

(Continued from page 1.)

were custodians of law should not tolerate it.

EVERY LAWYER A PATRIOT.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconded the resolution. He said every lawyer on account of his very profession must be patriotic. He must be an Indian first and a lawyer afterwards. He must look first to the interest of his country and should not mind any restrictions in his way. He must be bold enought to face the consequences. The speaker did not think that by merely asking the Government to amend those clauses they would be amended but he supported the resolution with the words that Mr. Kanuga wanted to add. (Cheers).

A POINT OF ORDER.

The President then called upon Mr. R. J. Ogle to support the resolution.

At this stage Mr. Dholakia raised a point of order and wanted to know which resolution was before the House, whether the one printed in the agenda or the one Mr. Kanuga had moved.

The President: You sit down. Mr. Ogle is in possession of the House. Mr. Kanuga has moved the resolution as it stands on the paper.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Kanuga: There is no virtue in the printed letter. I want to make it clear that I have moved the resolution with the addition of those words.

The President: Mr. Kanuga was enjoined by the chair to move the printed resolution. He has no business to add any words to it.

Mr. Kanuga: Then let me dissociate myself with the resolution because I do not want to move it in that form.

"SIT DOWN"!

Mr. Dholakia again wanted to raise a point of order but was ordered by the President to "Sit Down".

The President: I take it that Mr. Kanuga moved the resolution without a speech and Mr. Desai seconded it. Now Mr. Ogle is in possession of the House. I call upon him to support the resolution.

REFUSAL TO SPEAK.

Mr. Ogle: I entirely agree with the view of Mr. Kanuga and therefore refuse to speak on the resolution. (Applause.)

Again attempts were made to raise points of order but the President again silenced the speakers. He, however, asked Mr. Haldipurkar to support the resolution as no one from Karnatak, he said, had till then spoken on any resolution. But this attempt to get the resolution supported also fell flat as Mr. Haldipurkar standing in his seat declared amidst loud cheers that he also shared the view of Mr. Kanuga and, therefore, would not support the resolution.

The President: All right. Then I will take the sense of the House. But can you not show the same spirit of discipline as you observe in the Courts?

RESOLUTION AMENDED.

On taking the sense of the House it was found that all except a few were in favour of adding the words.

The President then asked Mr. M. N. Chatrapati to move the resolution in the amended form and Mr. Dholakia to second it, but he enjoined that they should make no speeches. The motion was accordingly moved and seconded and was carried with acclamation.

The President declared that the resolution was carried by a majority. Upon this there was again some uproar and several members asked the President to count the votes on both sides and to record who were against it. The President declined to do so.

"I HAVE RULED"!

A Member: May we take it Sir that the motion was carried unanimously?

The President: No, No. I have ruled that it was carried by a majority and it is so.

Another delegate Mr. Ghia had given notice of moving a resolution declaring that "the Conference strongly disapproved the policy of the Government to rule the country by Ordinances." The Presidet read the resolution and ruling it out of order said: "This is a meeting of the Bar, and in my duty to the chair I cannot turn it into a political Conference."

(Presidential address on page 12)

STOP PRESS.

FIND OF BOMBS AND EXPLOSIVES.

PATNA, Dec. 20.

Following the recent explosion of a bomb in the Bhagalpur District Magistrate's bungalow, the police have discovered in Shahganji Mosque two earthen pots, one of which contained three large bombs and the other seventeen smaller bombs. A box containing explosives was also found. —A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AT KISAN MEETING.

(Continued from page 1.)

asked to cancel their normal cold weather tour programmes.—A. P.

LUCKNOW LANDLORD MURDER

No Connection With No-Rent Campaign

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

The murder of a landlord and two servants near Amroha reported yesterday has no connection with the no-rent campaign is explained by a report from the Collector of the District who says that in village Derijamman, Amroha Tahsil, near Bijnor border, tenants stole distrained sugar-cane, and on the landlord remonstrating with them, they put him and two servants to death, and burnt their bodies. The tenants concerned are absconding. The crime has no connection with the no-rent campaign.—A. P.

ZAMINDAR MURDERED IN U.P.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

A report from Amroha states that Syed Imran Ali, a Government pensioner and prominent Zemindar) and two of his servants were murdered by tenants in village Derijaman. The bodies of all three were burnt.

A third servant escaped and reported the matter to the authorities of Amroha Tahsil who are investigating.—A. P.

Budget Session Of U. P. Council.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

The provisional dates for the budget session of the U. P. Council will be presented on the 20th February and discussions will take place on the 26th and 27th and continue till the 3rd of March and after an interval of four days the House will reassemble on the 8th for the voting of demands.—A. P.

MR. SHERWANI'S REJOINDER

"A Fellow-Zemindar's Allegations"

The "Pioneer" writes:—

"We publish below a letter from a zemindar of considerable standing and influence contrasting Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani's reported attitude to his tenants and his advice to tenants in other zemindaris. The facts if true speak for themselves:

Dear Sir,—It is heard from a reliable source that Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani owns some zemindari in Etah district in the name of his wife. Mr. Sherwani is the president of the U. P. Congress Committee and is preaching to the tenants not to pay a pie by way of rent to the zemindars. May I ask him to let the public know if it is a fact that he has realised all the rent due from his tenants for the year 1939 Fasli Is it also correct that Mr. Sherwani complained to the officer-in-charge of remissions about the excessive remission given to his tenants and that the said matalba and concealed rents were also remitted.

If this is correct, how can Mr. Sherwani justify his conduct in pressing tenants elsewhere to withhold payments of rents.—A. Zamindar."

Text Of Mr. Sherwani's Letter

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani writes to the "Pioneer" in reply to the above:—

Sir,—A very prominent place has been given to a letter of "A Zamindar" in your to-day's issue, in which certain questions have been put to me about my wife's zamindari property in Etah district. I have also received information that efforts are being made in those villages to persuade tenants to make untrue statements regarding my relations with the tenants, but so far all persuasion and promptings have failed.

As regards particular questions put to me by the Zamindar to whose influence and standing you testify, but who most gallantly is trying to stab me from behind the safe and impenetrable screens of the Pioneer office:—

I hereby declare that the allegations are absolutely false.

1. It is an absolute lie to say that I own property in the name of my wife. My wife inherited the property from her mother in about 1890—eight years before I married her.

2. It is absolutely false that all the rents due from the tenants have been realised. The fact of the matter is that all those tenants who have paid whatever they could have been given receipts for the entire amount of the demand for the season.

COLLECTIONS.

The collections in one village have reached about 60 per cent. of the sum left after remissions. In other villages it is not more than about 15 per cent. I may say, for the information of the Zamindar, that my wife has been giving remissions from Kharif 1338 F.

It is a lie to say that I approached the officer-in-charge of remissions with a complaint about excessive remissions to my tenants.

I may further add that my wife was given actual possession of the villages on partition from 1336 F. She had nothing to do with the realisation or letting of land before that, and in all these years although the arrears were heavy only two suits for arrears were filed, last year, and that too on principle against the tenants who do not cultivate themselves but let their entire holdings to Shikmis and would not give them any remission in spite of all persuasion.

In short I boldly assert that if even an appreciable minority of the zamindars had treated their tenants as they are treated in the zamindari of my wife no agrarian trouble would have arisen. I have never been a journalist and so I do not know the etiquette of the profession, but is it fair to publish a nondescript letter with the bold headlines with which you chose to adorn your first page, without even ascertaining the truth of the matter and also making such personal attacks against an individual about whom you fully know that he is under the shadow of two prohibitory orders, one of which you publish side by side with this letter.

T. A. K. SHERWANI.

Allahabad, December 17.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

Following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, upto 15th December, 1931:

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,70,86,19
RESERVE.	
Coin and Bullion in India:—	
Silver coin	1,18,48,10
Gold bullion	4,36,45
Silver bullion	7,99,05
Securities (purchase price in India)	59,82,59

THE CAPITOL Bombay's Leading Talkie House, DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW Only Positively Last Two Days
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
FILM OF THE EXPOSITION AT OLD GOA AND
JOHN BOLES & LUPE VELEZ.
IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST NOVEL—
RESURRECTION
SPECIAL FOR X'MAS
FROM WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd
NORMA SHEARER
IN
STRANGERS MAY KISS

DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M. THE RIALTO THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES.
Fox Movietone's Sparkling Comedy Drama of Modern Youth
YOUNG SINNERS
With
DOROTHY JORDAN
HARDIE ALBRIGHT—THOMAS MEIGHAN
As INTIMATE As a LOVER'S SECRET!

CHRISTMAS COMES EVERY YEAR
BUT
HELL'S ANGELS
WILL ONLY LIVE
IN THE MEMORY
DON'T MISS IT
A MIGHTY SHOW
RELEASED X'MAS DAY
AT
PATHE CINEMA

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10
PROGRAMME:
1. PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
2. PATHETONE
3. MICKEY MOUSE
4. MELODY MAN
with
WILLIAM COLLIER, Jr.
ALICE DAY, & JOHN ST. POLIS
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. OR THEATRE.

TWO CONSTABLES STABBED.

Sequel To Search Of Alleged Cocaine Smuggler.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

Two constables were seriously injured and are lying in a precarious condition at the result of an attack made on them while they were attempting to search an alleged cocaine smuggler.

It is stated that the superintendent of Police on receiving information about cocaine smuggling deputed two parties under sub-inspectors Safiullah and Narainsingh respectively to arrest the smugglers. Narainsigh's party consisting of five constables met the alleged smuggler on the road near the city station and attempted to search him.

Meanwhile Buney's brother arrived on the scene and it is alleged attacked Narainsigh, the sub-inspector. Two constables rushed to help him and in the struggle that ensued both the constables were stabbed. The assailants escaped. The sub-inspector's hand was cut but the two constables received very serious injuries which it is feared might prove fatal.

Both are at present lying in the King George's Medical Hospital where their statements have been taken.—A.P.

Income Tax, Super Tax And Sur Charge.

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, families and individuals in last 20 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931

WHEN THEY ARE TOUCHED.

British merchants in India are good friends of the Government and have reason to be so. But when their own commercial interests are adversely affected by any policy initiated by the Government in the interests, real or supposed, of the country, then these Britishers do not mind being the severest critics of the Government. At the annual Conference of the Associated Chambers,—a predominantly British body—held at Calcutta last week Government's policy of indiscriminate taxation was subjected to a good deal of hard criticism The first resolution passed at the Conference stated that "this Association contemplates with apprehension the heavy burden that is thrown by the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act upon the commerce, industry and trade of India and indeed upon every interest and community in the country and earnestly represents to the Government of India the supreme importance of exercising and of continuing to exercise every possible economy in expenditure, consistent with good Government and efficiency." But one of the speakers on the resolution, who had curious notions of retrenchment regarded the retrenchment recommended for the higher posts as being "drastic" and objected "very strongly that inadequate attention had been paid to the lower grades." He well knew that there were very few Britishers, if any, in the lower grades. Another resolution stated that the present rates of railway freight are in general unduly high in view of the low level of commodity prices; and that the Railways should be urged to continue vigorously to pursue the recently inaugurated policy of retrenchment." It may be hoped that, now, at least, the Railways would effect an adequate reduction in rates. There is, at least, a fair chance of reduced rates encouraging more traffic. But the Railways, as at present managed, are little likely to follow a policy that would fully subserve national interests.

One of the most important resolutions of the Conference was with regard to the Delhi Pact and picketing, and it shows clearly the sinister trend of feeling among a large section of British businessmen in India. Thanks to the cry of "firm rule" and Mr. MacDonald's subserviency, these people are getting more and more truculent. The resolution in question runs as follows: "This Association is of opinion that, as the economic principles embodied in the Delhi Agreement of March 5, 1930 between the Government of India and Congress have proved susceptible to continued misapplication in restraint of trade, it is incumbent upon the Government to take such measures as may be necessary to ensure that the trade of the country shall in future be carried by all classes of the community with that freedom which the provisions of the Delhi agreement appear to have been intended to secure." In plain terms this resolution amounts to a suggestion to the Government to penalise even peaceful picketing. Already it is reported that a leaflet printed at the 'Government Printing Press' and "issued by authority" has been distributed broadcast in Calcutta, declaring that picketing in front of shops dealing in foreign goods is a violation of the Delhi Pact and that Government intended to see that no person was molested in the pursuit of his legal avocation. A number of volunteers are reported to have been arrested in Calcutta for picketing foreign cloth shops. It must be stated definitely in this connection that peaceful picketing has always been legal, that the right to preach "Buy Indian" is as fundamental as the Prince of Wales' right to preach "Buy British," that molesting any man peacefully exercising that right is not merely a violation of the Delhi Pact but also an unlawful act, and that the boycott of foreign goods was never prohibited by the Pact. As regards the boycott of British goods as such, it is certainly a breach of the Pact but is not and never was an offence in law. But when the Government rules by Ordinances or disguised martial law, it is perhaps useless to talk of normal law. However, it will need many Ordinances to force Indians to buy British goods.

BOMBAY ADVOCATES IN CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Bombay Advocates and Pleaders' Conference was held at the Convocation Hall on Saturday and Sunday. At last the advocates and pleaders (hitherto known as vakils) in this Presidency seem to have awakened to the necessity of organisation in their own interest. The Bar in every country is the custodian of the rights and liberties of the people whom they are bound to protect from the unjust aggressions or invasions of the Executive. But their duty to their country is even higher. In his presidential address to the sixteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, Dr Louis St. Laurent, K.C., LL.D. observes: "As lawyers we are not merely men skilled in the knowledge of rules which parliaments and courts have laid down for the orderly management of organised human societies and experienced in the application of those rules to the day-to-day intercourse between members of those societies. We are concerned with the gradual evolution and improvement of those rules to the end that they shall more fairly and equitably meet and regulate the ever-changing conditions brought about by the free play of so many individual initiatives, independent and uncontrolled in the pursuit of their own ends yet all dependent upon each other for the production of a well balanced economic system." To the extent that the lawyers discharge these noble duties are they entitled to the respect of society. It is for this reason that the profession of law is held in esteem; else it would be a mere business for making money.

Two esteemed senior lawyers sponsored the Conference. Mr. G. S. Rao delivered a very brief speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He referred to the giants of the past, at the Bar as well as on the Bench, and indicated the questions likely to form the subjects of deliberation before the Conference, mainly the abolition of the dual system and establishment of the Supreme Court and the City Civil Court. Mr. T. Rangachariar from Madras, the President of the Conference, had written a lengthy and critical address in the course of which he dealt with a variety of topics from the seperation of Sind to the Civil Disobedience Movtment. It is a great pity, he was unable to be present in person to deliver it, owing to serious illness. We hope he will speedily recover. In his absence his speech was read by Mr. Harilal Desai. In the course of his speech, Mr. Rangachariar, after describing the conditions at Madras, dealt with the question of legal education. According to him persons who have only passed the matriculation standard should not be permitted to appear for the Advocates' Examination. As regards disciplinary jurisdiction over advocates, his views are very conservative. He is not prepared to take away the entire jurisdiction of the High Court and entrust it to the Bar Council. It was Mr. Rangachariar who had first raised the questions of unification of the Bar and the abolition of the dual system in the Legislative Assembly and his views on them are certainly sound. There is absolutely no justification for preserving so many artificial distinctions and grades among practitioners in this country. Mr. Rangachariar is against having a written code of ethics. He observes that congestion in the profession is due to there being no avenues of employment in other walks of life. His attitude to the Civil Disobedience movement is, however, worthy of note. He refers to the duty which lawyers owe to the Court to whose bar they are admitted in these words: "We are admitted on the basis and on the strength of the oath (?) we take and of the obligations we impliedly incur. To join any movement which is organised for the purpose of paralysing institutions administering the laws of the country cannot be consistent with those obligations." Is he, therefore, opposed to a lawyer's taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement? He says in the next paragraph: "There can be no denying that the country would demand that he should take a great part and such an active part in politics almost to the breaking point. He has no right to shirk his responsibilities and he has no right to look at it from a selfish point of view. He owes a duty to the public just as he owes a duty to the Court. He must go forward and perform that duty manfully. So long as political movement does not involve any flagrant disobedience or departure to the obligation he has impliedly taken by entering the profession and does not include violence, it will be his duty to join it, when he is convinced that the interests of the country require his participation." He further exhorts the courts not to be led into hasty action by taking cognisance of the political activities except in flagrant cases. As he points out, "Lord Carson could have been prosecuted several times over and over again for all his activities and disbarred."

Mr. Rangachariar is in favour of compulsory apprenticeship of advocates and we think he is right. He is also whole-heartedly in favour of a Supreme Court being established for India and of recruitment to the Bench being made entirely from the ranks of the advocates. We are glad the advocates have, at last, begun to organise themselves. We trust the younger generation will make up for the lethargy and apathy of their predecessors. Mr. Rangachariar has not followed his own advice to senior advocates. It was, of course, not expected of the other two Dewan Bahadurs, but he, at any rate, should have said a word about the rule by Ordinances and the entire disregard of the "supremacy of Law" that prevail in some parts of the country. The Madras President of the Bombay Conference should cereainly have given the Conference the lead in recording their emphatic protest against what is being done in Bengal and U.P. under the name of Law. The Bombay Dewan Bahadur ruled out a resolution about the Ordinances and thus proved how hopelessly obscurantist is his conception of the duty of a lawyer.

Trifles

You will all agree, I am sure, that the best week-end news about Mr. Churchill, one of our most vociferous Trustees, was that "he sat up in bed and smoked a cigar."

* * * * *

Now he should be going about and enlightening the Americans about why they should cancel the debt which the British owe them. But, perhaps, as that subject is already "off the carpet" he will devote his energies to explaining to them, what Britain has done for India and proposes to do.

* * * * *

His will be a vigorous campaign against Indian Nationalism. Possibly, he may be asked a number of inconvenient questions. But Mr. Churchill is used to this He has, indeed, a short way with unwelcome interruptions. He does not answer.

* * * * *

The following extract from the Commons debate on the Statute of Westminster is an illustration of Mr. Churchill's method when cornered:—

"Mr. Churchill, concluding his speech said: 'You will have your way and you will have the responsibility. We have made our protest.' Mr. Joe Devlin said, he would like to ask Mr. Churchill what precisely his position was in the public life of England—whom he represented and who was his leader. (Hear, hear).

A Voice: "Who is yours?"

Mr. Devlin: "I am my own leader."

Chorus of Members: "So is he."

Mr. Churchill did not reply. He could have said that he was a bricklayer and a Trade Unionist But that is hardly a position in the "public life" of England.

* * * * *

Englishmen are a conscientious people. Those of them that have eaten India's salt never weary in their "service" to this country. That explains the incessant activity of Lord Meston of Agra and Sir Reginald Craddock and a host of others in the good work of "saving" India from "agitators."

* * * * *

But men in humbler positions, Padres who have been teachers in India are also doing their bit. Rev. W.G. Robertson, ex-Principal of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is one of them. Not for him a peaceful retirement. India calls and he must preach the evangel of Britain's rights in this country with the hope that India may not cut adrift.

* * *

To an Aberdeen audience the Reverend Gentleman said that he refused to listen to "this balder dash" that "Gandhi, a homeless politician" and others were talking. He warned them: "It is essential that order shall be restored in India—at the point of the bayonet, if necessary."

* * * * *

I am sorry to say the report of the meeting does not mention whether the plate was passed round to secure the necessary funds to provide this priest with a bayonet. In Aberdeen, you know, the 'taking' would be rather small.

* * * * *

"What many people have in mind in talking of an Empire currency is a special Imperial exchange pool."

"Times of India" on Empire currency.

India will have no chance of bathing in this pool. Financially it has no separate existence from England. The rupee is so thoroughly tied to the pound.

* * *

"The Irish still have more leisure than the English," says Liam O'Flaherty, the playwright. Naturally. The free Irish cannot be so busy as the English. Their opportunities to slave in the arduous task of bringing up "subject" races to a "higher" political standard are nil.

* * *

There was a boxing bout in the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday. The entertainment was in two parts. The first portion of the programme was gone through on the floor of the House. The combatants were the Socialist Deputy for Paris and the Lavalist member from Limoges. But the result was inconclusive The second part of the programme was enacted in the lobby. The Socialist member handed out a "direct right" and there was good footwork too.

This is nothing. Sometimes the representatives of the French people fight with inkstands.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONGRESS.

A DELEGATE'S IMPRESSION.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR).

I attended the quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire as a delegate of the Benares Hindu University in its fourth session held at Edinburgh in the month of July of this year. The earlier Congresses were held at London in 1912, at Oxford in 1921, at Cambridge in 1926. Its president is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It has an Executive Committee called the Universities Bureau of the British Empire with a Chairman, a Hon. Director and a Secretary and a clerical staff. This Bureau organises the holding of the quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the British Empire and annual Congresses of the national universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE BUREAU.

All universities pay annual subscriptions to the Bureau for the work it does. Its objects are stated to be : (1) The utilisation of the experience and experiment in educational organisation made in different parts of the Empire, and placing the lessons learned and knowledge of the progress made at the service of all; (2) the collection of university information from every part of the Empire and to put it in a suitable form for easy distribution. In pursuance of this object, it publishes the Universities' Year Book, distributes throughout the world information regarding vacant appointments, helps and arranges temporary exchanges of professors, facilitates migrations of students to different universities and gives them full information and sound advice; (3) the holding of University Congresses and Conferences and the determination of the common matters to be considered, such as State in relation to Universities standards of admission, facilities for students, division of work and a certain degree of specialisation between universities; (4) carrying on the work of the Congress and (5) furnishing a channel of free communication. It issues reports of the Congresses and Conferences held.

UNIQUE SESSION.

This year the Congress session was unique because the Carnegie Corporation of New York made it possible for the delegates of the poorer Universities to attend. It paid £8,000 to the Bureau out of which a half was reserved for 12 grants of £320 each spread over a perod of four years to be given to professors of different overseas universities to go over to Great Britain for the purposes of study, and the other half was used in paying the passages of the delegates of 37 universities out of 46 invited from smaller and less wealthy institutions. 33 universities got their admisson-fee of £10 each also exempted. This huge grant was made by the Andrew Carnegie Trust with the object of bringing about a closer co-operation amongst Empire Universities and of making it possible for the delegates of smaller universities to attend.

RECORD ATTENDANCE.

There was a good attendance at the Congress. There were 250 delegates and representatives in all from about 70 universities and 70 other institutions. In 1912, 53, in

(Continued on page 8.)

CORPORATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

MUST THE BOTTOM-DOG PAY FOR IT?

(CONTRIBUTED).

There is a pathological condition known as 'pseudo-crisis', which presents symptoms apparently similar to those produced by genuine crisis in the course of illness; and the present economic Crisis (with a big 'C') and its sequel in retrenchment in the establishment of governmental and other offices is quite analogous to the alarmist crises.

VICTIMS OF RETRENCHMENT.

It is a curious phenomenon characteristic of the organisation of bureaucratic and business technique that the brunt of retrenchment is borne exactly by the strata of men who should be the last to be subjected to the rigours involved in retrenchment measures. Take, for instance, the proposals of retrenchment in the Municipal offices where, in addition to salary-cut, reduction in staff is recommended in departments like the Assessment Department. This means, in effect, that the employees in this department will have to cope with ever-increasing work with reduced strength that according even to the Vishweshvarayya Committee, admits of no reduction in the present staff.

NEO-'BEGAR.'

I understand that these Municipal employees have to attend office on holidays including Sundays to be able to dispose off their office-work for which attendance no extra remuneration is paid This is a form of exploitation of the clerking classes that is as common as it is objectionable and the only 'statutory' justification for it, as far as I know, is some kind of old saw which says that 'a Government servant's whole time is at the disposal of his employees.' Such a convention would appear to be a form of 'begar,' founded though it may be on some old Fundamental Rule framed many decades ago. The point, however, is that the factory-workers who earn overtime work wages are better off, in respect of conditions of service than clerks from our middle classes.

WANTED, SCRUTINY.

The present Municipal Commissioner, I know, is a man of exceptional administrative ability and experience and is generally sympathetic towards the Municipal employees. But the whole machinery of departmental organisation renders any kind of personal contact with the lower strata impossible. And the departmental officers are too much preoccupied with their own interests which are as a rule, not identical with their men's, to be too sensitive to the sufferings of their subordinates. Cases, indeed, are on record, in which the officers are rewarded with promotion exactly in proportion to the quality of 'discipline' and efficiency they impose on their men. The bottom-dog must always pay like the woman in the betrayal drama; he must be prepared for all kinds of sacrifices; he must sweat and submit to whatever comes his way. Because is not all resistance frowned at and futile? But in the present case, our Corporators ought to probe thoroughly the retrenchment proposals when they come up shortly before them and satisfy themselves that they do not effect economy at the cost of the hard-worked employees in the lower cadres of service whose measure of sacrifice is already too full for further demands.

NOTES OF THE DAY

America's Answer.

The American House of Representatives has ratified the Hoover Moratorium but with an amendment which declares that cancellation or reduction of foreign debts is against the policy of Congress. The European Powers will have to think much more seriously about cutting down their enormous armaments expenditure, in view of this American decision, than they have shown a tendency to do until now. Pious resolutions at Disarmament Conferences do not evidently cut much ice in America. The forthcoming session of the Conference will provide an opportunity for the great naval Powers like Britain, France, Italy and Japan to indicate to America how far they are willing to go in retrenching in naval expenditure. If they do decide to make an all round drastic cut, here is a possibility of America's being influenced by this earnestness in the cause of disarmament and listening sympathetically to the plea for reduction of what European Powers owe to her.

Selfish Uneasiness.

If efficiency, seniority and justice count for anything in the Government of India, Mr. Joseph Bhore should succeed Sir George Rainy as Commerce Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council. But we are told by the Calcutta correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper that the probability of Mr. Bhore's appointment has caused "uneasiness in business circles generally". Evidently the correspondent means European business circles. For the Indian community, which in India at least must count for more, will treat it as a scandal if Mr. Bhore is superseded. Such supersession would be the most odious type of racial discrimination and would most certainly react on British trade in India in a manner which the European Associations or Chambers of Commerce may not appreciate. As regards the Britishers' fear that Mr. Bhore's appointment may hereafter be cited made as a precedent, the only possible Indian view is that the precedent should have come off long ago and should by now have given place to the rule of Indianisation from top to bottom.

Students and Politics.

The gravity of the present situation, if nothing else, compelled Mr. K. F. Nariman to ask the youths of Coimbatore not to pay the slightest heed to the "timid and grandmotherly advice" that students should eschew politics altogether. Just at present India's politics is a life and death struggle to liberate the country from political thraldom. And it is foolish to seduce the young from their duty to the country. It is true that all young men or students cannot do all the necessary things in politics. But that is true of other spheres too. Young men can and ought to take up such political work as by their capacity and general circumstances they are fitted to undertake. Practically all boys and girls can do very useful work in practising and preaching Swadeshi, especially boycott of foreign cloth.) British Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have been thanked by a Cabinet Minister for their help in the "Buy British" campaign. India expects her boys and girls to do a great deal more to set her free from political bondage.

Break The Shackles.

A wholesome and natural result of Indian women's participation in the national struggle is their fuller realisation of their numerous social disabilities. And it is no wonder if some of them call upon their sisters to deal with those disabilities in somewhat the same way in which they dealt with political disabilities. Shrimati Gangaben Patel, for example, her spirited and candid presidential address at the Patidar Bhagini Samaj Conference at Anand, practically called upon her sisters to revolt against their unjust and irrational disabilities. She specially exhorted them to put an end to untouchability, to treat widows more kindly, and generally to bring their social and religious usages more in consonance with reason and humanity. If in matters social Indian women display the same earnestness that they have displayed in the political sphere, they will be doing an incalculable service to themselves as well as to the country.

TOWARDS UNITED TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Bombay Conference Committee's Welcome Move

The Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trades Union Conference writes:—

The Reception committee of the Provincial Trade Unions Conference Bombay, met under the chairmanship of Mr. V. H. Joshi on Sunday the 20th inst. in the office of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union when 20 members representing nine Unions in the city of Bombay were present. Letters received from the National Union of Railwaymen, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, Bombay and from Mr. R. R. Bahale on behalf of a number of Unions in the Indian Trade Unions Federation were read and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

DATES POST PONED.

1. Taking into consideration the letter from Mr. R. R. Bakhale on behalf of a number of Unions in the Indian Trade Union Federation, it is resolved that the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference be held on the 2nd and 3rd January 1932 instead of on the 26th and 27th inst. as decided before.

INFORMAL MEETING.

2. This meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference, taking into consideration the proposals of Mr. Bakhale resolves to call an informal meeting of this Committee and the Trade Union Federation group on the 27th December to discuss the following subjects with a view to include the Trade Union Federation in the forthcoming Conference:—

1. Procedure and provisional rules,
2. Scope of discussion,
3. President of the Conference,
4. Executive of the Reception Committee, to be set up,
5. Resolutions.

After passing a few more resolutions.. the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

G. I. P. R. UNION'S ADVICE TO WORKSHOPMEN

Resume Duty Till Further Notice.

(From a Correspondent).

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and representatives of workers from the Matunga workshop, held on the 19th inst in the office of the Union, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers congratulates the Matunga workshopmen upon the bold stand they took on Thursday the 17th instant and regards it as a sufficient demonstration of their united strength and condemnation of the action of the G. I. P. Railway authorities in deciding to close down the shops on every Friday and Saturday.

ADVICE TO WORKERS.

2. In view of the fact that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Staff Union are going to amalgamate on the 24th instant, the Executive Committee of the Union is meeting on the 25th inst.. the Council of Action of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation is meeting in Bombay in the last week of this month and the Executive Council of the A. I. T. U. C. is being held in Bombay on the 28th and 29th instant and the question of retrenchment is to be discussed at all these meetings, this meeting advises the Matunga workers to resume work on Monday as usual and continue to work till advised by the Union to the contrary.

3. This meeting reiterates the resolution passed on the 18th instant and requests the Union to take all the necessary steps in that direction.

Handbills in Marathi and Hindi containing the above resolutions will be distributed at the gates of the Matunga workshop and a meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. today (Monday) in the tiffin shed when the above resolutions will be fully explained to the workers.

The General Secretary of the Union has communicated these resolutions to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway and asked him to withdraw the notice of closing down shops on every Friday and Saturday immediately.

RACHAEL SASSOON MILL STRIKE.

G. K. U. Formulates Workers' Demand

Mr. S. C. Mhapanker, General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has issued the following statement to the press:—

On the 12th inst. when payment was started in Rachel Sassoon Mills the workers found that they were being paid very small amounts as the month's earnings. This caused excitement and a large number of them stopped work in the afternoon. Ultimately this developed into a strike. The strikers came into a deputation to the Girni Kamgar Union head office at Lalbaug on Monday. Tuesday morning the strikers by passing a unanimous resolution in their meeting, attended by more than 2000 workers, gave the responsibility of conducting the strike to the Girni Kamgar Union.

MANAGEMENT'S "NO."

On Wednesday the Union attempted to send a letter to the management to find out whether or not the management were willing to discuss the situation with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement. The Union's peon was sent away by the manager who refused to receive the letter. A copy of the letter with information of its refusal was sent to the president of Mill Owners' Association, Bombay, the same night.

STRIKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Rachel mill has started recently work on new sorts with such piece-rates as have affected the earnings of the workers to the extent of about 35 p.c.

The earnings are adversly affected by delay caused in supplying the necessary stores, for the looms.

Almost every weaver is made to work without earnings on samples which in many cases take a week or two.

Earnings are adversly affected by delay in supplying beams.

Earnings are unjustly reduced by levy of exhorbitant fines for mistakes committed in other departments than weaving.

The strikers have resolved to carry on until all these grievances are removed by the Management in writing arrived at after satisfactory negotiations.

AMALGAMATION OF G. I. P. UNIONS.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held on Thursday, the 24th instant at 6 p.m. in Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to finally declare the amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Staff Union and also to consider the situation arising out of the decision of the G. I. P. authorities to close down the Matunga workshop on every Friday and Saturday.

News In Brief

Ahmedabad.—The political Secretary, Dhrangadhra State, wires under Saturday's date:—"Some of the shops that were closed only nominally in the City of Dhrangadhra owing to threats of various kinds have opened since yesterday. Six Satyagrahi volunteers who were arrested have tendered apology and have been released.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Mr. Gordon Stanfield, Superintendent of the Borstal Institute at Thayetmyo, was drowned in Irrawaddy. The body has been recovered. Mr. Stanfield recently came from England to join the appointment.—A. P.

INDIA'S KHADDAR CAPITAL.

Congress Constructive Work At Tirupur.

SJT. R. K. SWAMI WELCOMES DELEGATES TO YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Welcoming the President (Sjt. K. F. Nariman) and delegates to the Coimbatore Youth Conference, Tirupur, on Saturday, Sjt. R. M. Kumaraswami, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

This is a town that has rapidly grown in recent years and its prosperity is due mainly to two causes, the growth of cotton and the production of Khaddar. It has appropriately got the names of Madras.. Manchester and Khaddar Capital and you will be delighted to know that there is an annual khaddar production of 25 lakhs from this area. 5,000 hand-looms and 50,000 spinners are at this work and I need not tell you what an immense help that means to the starving thousands round about this town. This is practical rural reconstruction and the All-India Spinners' Association who are responsible for this work have found it possible to open free national elementary schools, distribute free medical relief and improve the sanitation of the villages in which their work is carried on. Already the hallmark of Tirupur on khaddar pieces is a guarantee of purity and durability and in course of time with the greater appreciation and patronage of the public it will acquire a name for the fineness of the yarn and the delicacy of the weaving.

CURSE OF DRINK.

The curse of drink has devitalised our nation and we know too well the misery, suffering and havoc wrought in our villages by the toddy shop. Our elders through age-long custom have been hugging this demon to their bosom despite the ruin caused to their bodies and their homes. Can we not all fall at their feet and at the feet of the toddy shops renter to put an end to this course? A brighter, happier and more prosperous home is possible in our villages only when the tavern is demolished.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO.

We are proving ourselves unworthy of our heritage and religion by the scandalous treatment we are according to a large fraction of the Indian population, known as the untouchables and even the unapproachables. Our education and our upbringing are worth precious little if we cannot treat all the brother Indians as our equals. The railway trains, the school-rooms and the College hostels have to some extent already solved this problem but the prejudice is still there and unless we the youths shake off this terrible curse and live in our everyday lives the principles we are fond of preaching the problem will ever remain with us.

'DISBAND CONGRESS AND DECLARE IT ILLEGAL"

Ex-Principal, Gujarat College Suggests Remedy To End Indian Problem

The "Highland News" writes:—

Rev. W. G. Robertson, now of Cullen, and formerly Principal of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, lectured on the Indian problem at a meeting held in the U. M. C. A. Hall, Aberdeen.

Rev. Mr. Robertson declared that if there was one thing more necessary than another it was that the British Government should cease to trifle with the matter and with a ruthless hand put down disorder. He was not speaking as a politician, but was present at the request of the Indian Empire Society, an organisation which represents all kinds of political views.

BRITON'S RIGHTS.

"So long as the Government continues merely to argue with people who cannot come to agreement among themselves, said Mr. Robertson, I do not see how scheme can be evolved at the Round Table or else where that will be satisfactory and lead to the peace of India.

In view of the fact that for 270 years Britons have invested their money in India, it seems to me impertinence that we should be told to clear out. We hear a great deal too much about the rights of Indians, and a great deal too little about the rights of our fellow-countrymen.

As a matter of fact, we are continually hearing what should be done. I have no hesitation in saying that if the Indian National Congress goes on as it has been doing, the Government should disband it and declare it an illegal organisation. The property of its leaders should be attached, and the leaders themselves should be deported for life from India."

PEACE NOT WANTED.

"There are men in India today whose sole object is, at all costs, to defeat any effort at peace or an understanding.

Mr. Ghandi is an admirable man in his personal character, but he is a hopeless politician. The idea that by the use of the charka (spinning wheel) the British Empire could be over thrown, his presentation of a bill of debt due to India of £1,265,000,000, with nothing taken into account for what we have done, his extraordinary notions about the army which he wants to control, make one feel that this man does not know what he is talking about.

When I think of what the British Gobernment has done for the poor and trampled-on in India, I refuse to listen to the balderdash that is talked. The British Government has ruled in a benevolently autocratic manner, and I defy anybody to say that it has been cruel or has done wrong to the people of that land.

It is essential that order shall be restored in India—at the point of the bayonet if necessary."

TERRIBLE DISASTER AVERTED

Rly. Fishplates Removed Near Asansol

EYE WITNESS ON TRAIN'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

A railway accident which, according to the official report was due to the malicious removal of fishplates occurred at about 3 this morning near Asansol. Fortunately no one was injured.

The accident occurred to the Dinapur express while it was travelling through open country between Oyaria and Gujapur, 110 miles from Calcutta. The engine and nine bogies were thrown on to their sides. Examination showed that the fishplates at the spot had been removed.

An eye-witness travelling by the Bombay Mail which was due to pass the place shortly after the derailment says that the whole of the train had a miraculous escape as it was lying balanced on one side at an angle of forty-five degrees. Presumably a terrible disaster was averted only because the train after halting at a nearby station had not travelled far enough to gather speed. The railway line was badly dented at the spot where the engine left the rails. It is also rumoured that a homemade wrench was found near the track with which the line may have been tampered with.

The passengers were transhipped on to the No. 16 down Delhi-Howrah express. Single line is now working and two relief trains and large gangs of workmen are now clearing the line. It is hoped that the block will be removed by midnight to-night.—A. P.

THE STEVENS MURDER.

Further Details.

COMILLA, Dec. 19.

Details now available in connection with the murder of the late Mr. Stevens, District Magistrate, Comilla, show that several young men hired a hackney carriage for the girls that escorted them up to the Criminal Court buildings, where the driver was directed to take the girls alone to the Magistrate's bungalow.

The arrested girls are alleged to have admitted the possession of revolvers, one a 450 bore bulldog pattern, and the other a Webley much smaller in size. It is further reported that A-320 bore bullet was found in the body of Mr. Stevens, similar to that used in one of the weapons. Each of the two girls is alleged to have fired two bullets.

The latest arrest in this connection was made when a Bengali named Akhil Nandy, dressed in a lungi and wearing a false beard, was found hiding behind a railway shed at Akhaura Station on the Assam Bengal Railway. He had purchased a ticket from Lalmai, eight miles south of Comilla, to Brahmanbaria. It is understood that the Police have been looking for Nandy for some time.

CONSPIRACY PROCEEDINGS?

The Inspector-General of Police, Bengal and the Deputy Inspector-General of the Criminal Investigation Department have arrived from Calcutta to supervise the investigation, and it is believed that conspiracy proceedings are likely to be drawn up in connection with the recent incidents.—A. P.

Nagpur.—In connection with the criminal complaint against Dr. Hunter, Principal of the Morris College and Mrs. Hunter for alleged attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder on 14th November, the District Magistrate dismissed the complaint on the ground that the complainant was not the man primarily affected by the alleged firing.—A. P.

POONA TO STAND BY BENGAL AND U. P.

Congress And Public Meetings Condemn Ordinance Raj.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 19.

The ordinary meeting of the Poona City Congress Working Committee was held last week when a resolution condemning the new Bengal Ordinance was passed. It was also resolved that the said Committee shall fully consider any step taken by the Bengal Congress Committee as a reply to this Ordinance and shall make every effort to help Bengal Committe to the best of their ability."

The Committee was of the opinion that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee should discuss the Bengal Ordinance and chalk out a scheme of its own which shall be a fitting reply to it.

The U.P. Ordinance was condemned at a public meeting held under the auspices of the City Congress Committee and the Youth League.

G.I.P. RLY. STAFF UNION.

A meeting of the Poona G.I.P. Railway Staff Union was held under the presidentship of Mr. Khedgikar when it was decided that the Union favours the idea of the amalgamation between Railwaymen's Union and the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union. Now the work of taking the signatures of all those who are in favour of amalgamation is going on briskly.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

One hundred and seventy students of First Year Class 'B' Division were fined rupees two each for bad behaviour in the class. The notice to the above effect was placed under the signature of Vice-Principal, Prof. Kolhatker.

It is alleged that the boys broke crackers in the class and threw money at Prof. Apte when he was taking the class.

Twelve lady students were exempted.

Principal Mahajani has issued a notice announcing that the forthcoming annual social gathering which was to be held on the 22nd instant is cancelled as there is the split among the students

DONATION TO SEVA DAL.

The Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 100 to Maharashtra Provincial Seva Dal.

CONSTABLE TO HANG.

Bapu Rama Hunde—a police constaole from Khed, Poona Distt., was charged for the murder of Gajee, wife of Balku Kashiba Koli on 23rd August and was sentenced to be hanged by the Additional Sessions Judge.

MUNICIPAL FLECTORATE.

The population of Poona has increased by 30,000 and the Municipality after fully considering the question resolved that seats should be distributed on population basis and informed the Bombay Government to that effect.

This arrangement reduced the Muslim seats to four instead of five, and gave three seats to "Untouchables."

NAUJAWAN WORKER ARRESTED

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

Police searched during the small hours of this morning the residence of Sodhi Pindidass, a prominent Congress worker and arrested his servant, Shivdutt Ranga who is a worker of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha. It is believed that the arrest is in connection with the recovery of five pistols in a hotel near the railway station.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TEAM.

Trial Match At Lahore.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, December 18.

In connection with the selection of the Punjab Team to be represented in the inter-provincial trial matches in Calcutta in February for the formation of the All-India Hockey Team, the first trial match was held in the Gymkhana grounds, this evening. The prominent players, who participated, were Gurdit Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar, playing right, in Jaffar, Government College, left-out, Pannagar Railway centre-half, Hiend, Railway Goalie and Aslam, Islamia College, left full-backs.—A.P.

LONDON, December 18.

South African Rugby Team for second international of their tour to-morrow against Ireland shows four changes from that which defeated Wales. The team is composed of:—Brand, Zimmerman, Waring, J. C. Vanderwesthuizen, J. H. Vanderwesthuizen, Osler, Craven, Louw, Kipling, Mostert, Bierman, Nel, Bergh, Daniel and Macdonald.—Reuter's Special.

CITY NOTES

MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPETITION TO RAILWAYS.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Bombay, Dec. 20.

The Central Provinces Railway accounts for the year ending September 1931 show a big decline in earning and therefore in the dividend-paying capacity of the company. The number of passengers decreased from 991,258 to 649,635 and earnings from Rs. 4,89,367 to Rs. 3,10,976 and goods traffic from 215,684 tons to 197,820 with a much greater fall in earnings from Rs. 9,74,241 to Rs. 6,79,445. This is partly due to the reduction in freight on cotton seed etc., and the trade depression.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

But the more important cause was the competition of motor traffic. This is naturally more felt in passenger traffic where the convenience to the passenger of being picked up within the city is a great advantage over the railways which, in the interior, are often a mile or more distant from the towns and villages. There is also the advantage that the motor buses will run at odd hours whenever traffic shows up while the railways work on fixed schedules. Then the distance by motors is just the same as over railways and some trains have an uncontrollable habit of going off to sleep at wayside stations whereas passengers can bring pressure on the chauffeurs to prevent undue delays 'en route'. Lastly, it must be remembered that, in many cases, the fare by motor car is cheaper than over railways. The competition is felt also in case of other railways and even in England and other countries. In these latter, it has brought about thorough overhauling in the operations of the railways and more systematic solicitation of patronage. In India, however, railways treat the third class passengers, who are the real paying part of the traffic, like cattle, not giving them sometimes even standing room, and it will be well for the railways to pay more attention to the claims of third class passengers.

THE DIVIDEND.

The net profit available to the C. P. Railway for distribution is Rs. 4,81,610 including the carry forward and a dividend of Rs. 5 per share is declared. As the market value is only Rs. 70/- this is a fair return of 7.1 per cent. But this is a decline from last year's percentage.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

Against Rs. 94 lakhs of capital, there are still outstanding preliminary and formation expenses of Rs. 15 1/2 lakhs and miscellaneous unrealisable assets of about Rs. 10 lakhs. The permanent way and other capital expenditure amount to Rs. 66 lakhs and there are the investment and book debts of Rs. 5 lakhs, though for a company of this size, the cash balance of Rs. 16,270 seems somewhat low. The quotation of Rs. 70 thus represents approximately the value of the concern to-day.

THE SHARE MARKET.

After the fall on Thursday the shares have looked up in the mill section probably due to the buying pressure at the fall as much as to the unjustified fall earlier in the week. The rise in the price of cotton has also influenced the prices to some extent. But there is still some leeway to make up to the quotations earlier this week. The Power group has had a greater access of support from genuine enquiries.

THE COTTON MARKET.

During the last few days the gulf between Broach and Oomra (which is in normal years Rs. 30 against the latter and which had been Rs. 3 in its favour) has widened and to-day, owing to the fall in London Cross-rate Broach was quoted at Rs. 204 the highest for this season, but Oomra made a more rapid rise to Rs. 218 for the Dec/Jan. deliveries which are shortly due. There is a large oversold position but arrivals in Bombay are very insufficient.

THE STERLING CROSS-RATE.

The London—New York rate closed on Friday at 334 1/2 while 334 was received by some parties. Consequently the gold market opened at just over Rs. 30 but, as the opening rate on Saturday was 336, there was a decline to Rs. 29-13, and on the cross-rate improving to 338, the price declined to Rs. 29-11.

TAGORE SEPTUAGENARY CELEBRATION.

A Tribute Of Appreciation.

Mr. B. P. Kolhapure writes from Karad:—

Rabindranath Tagore, the world poet enters his 70th birthday. Bengal celebrates the Tagore week during X'mas. The programme is representative of the activities of this great son of India.

Rabindranath is a world figure First and foremost he is a true literateur. But above all his name is eternal as the founder of the Vishwabharati, a Centre of learning of the East and the West. He is a High Priest of the Universal Brotherhood. This is the key-note of the teachings of the Institutions of the University.

The Shantiniketan is a seat of the institutions located near Calcutta. Here the boys and girls are taught in kinship with Nature India has a message to deliver to the World.

Tagore advocates the Universal Brotherhood through the channel of his multifications activities. He is at Shantiniketan a fount of inspiration and a fund of energy. He is raising India in the estimates of the world. He is a link between the East and the West. His life-work is free from the failings of caste, creed and colour, really leading to the "Music of the Spheres."

The world is honouring him by presenting him with the Golden Book of Tagore. It is a commemoration volume of International interest with contributions and greetings from hundreds of persons Eastern and Western.

Maharashtra must revere this World Guru. Let the Maharashtra have a fuller appreciation of this great son of India.

AKOLA CONDEMNS ORDINANCES.

Follow Congress To Win Freedom.

AKOLA, Dec. 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Akola was held yesterday under the auspices of the Congress in connection with the recent Viceregal Ordinances for Bengal and U. P. Mr. Gole presiding.

Sjt. Dada Saheb Pandit traced the history of the Ordinances.

Shrimati Durgabai Joshi said that she with others was ready to response the call of Pandit Jawaharlal and the nation.

Mr. Biyani said Britishers should not less the opportunity to remain friends, but they were losing it, and he anticipated an Ordinance in Berar too. He exhorted the people to get ready for it. Mr. Gole concluded by pointing out how the ordinary law was superseded and how the very people pledged to non-violence, were being prosecuted and imprisoned for alleged association with terrorists, but he emphasised that the Congress could not be crushed and he exhorted the audience to follow the Congress which was fighting for the freedom of India.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The race for the King Emperor's Cup resulted as follows:—

TELASUR ..... 1.
GRAND WAZIR ..... 2.
CLANVILLE ..... 3.

Won by 2 lengths; neck separated the second and the third.

Time: 1 min. 40-1/2 secs.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Telasur; 7 to 1 against Grand Wazir and 10 to 1 Clanville.—A.P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

MAGIC RING

A WONDERFUL INVENTION OF 20th CENTURY

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

By wearing of the WONDERFUL MAGIC RING influence of all kinds of evil stars averted ill fortune, can give place to good luck ailments, Chronic and otherwise cured within short period. SUCCESS over rivals and in law suits as well as in examinations and one can communicate with his deceased relatives and friends and can ascertain the astrayed persons or things, winning number of lottery or satta, hidden lore of a treasure, subject of sealed envelopes, and the articles of a locked up box etc. It further brings any desired person under absolute control and helps in happy marriage unions and other love affairs influence over superiors. Unimpeachable efficacy guaranteed. Try once and be convinced. A REWARD of Rs. 1,500 awarded if proved otherwise Price Rs. 2.

Note:—Its efficacy has well been tried in Germany before placing into market.

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POCKET REVOLVER.

A handy little weapon to frighten dacoits, thieves etc. Rapid action. Fits with ease into the pockets. Magazine takes 100 shots. Automatic Repeater. No license required throughout British India Price Rs. 5 each postage -/8/- Extra. Shots Re. 1 per 100.

N. B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging our statement.

Manager, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY.
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Despaired from all sides should use our "Washikaran Talisman" for the last time to achieve their object. keep it with you and think of the beloved, who will at once become passionate and will try to be with you within the shortest possible time despite being cruel minded or staying at a far off place, and moreover. will never seek separation. Talisman contains in itself the special qualities such as to win the favour of officials or master and to gain victory on enemy. This is a sure and certain Talisman. Remuneration Re. 1 only.

Note:—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to anyone proving it inaccurate.

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"NO WRITTEN CODE FOR GENTLEMAN'S PROFESSION."

(Continued from page 12.)

establishment of a Supreme Court in India itself. But looking at the question as a practical lawyer I know the limitations under which we function and we cannot help feeling it is taking too much risk in substituting the final court of appeal in this country in the place of the Privy Council and if we do not substitute it will be a case of re-duplicating agencies for appeals and encouraging frivolous appeals. But one is bound to reconsider the question again in view of the impending (I hope it is really impending) radical change in the constitution of the Government of the country, I mean the Federation. The establishment of the Federal India with its component parts of British Provinces and Indian States naturally demands a judicial tribunal of a high order in the country itself. The establishment of a Federal Court also to settle as a Court of exclusive Original Jurisdiction disputes arising between the Federation and the State or Province, or between two States, two Provinces, or a State and a Province is inevitable. This is a necessary appendage to any Federal system of Government.

FEDERAL COURT.

A Supreme Court of British India to function as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council now does, is quite a different proposition. Notwithstanding the Federation it is not ill-logical or illegal to allow the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council continue to function as it does now. I admit it is somewhat incongruous to have a Federal Court to deal with legal and justiciable issues of a high order and yet not to have the Supreme Court to deal with justiciable disputes as between subjects themselves or between a subject and a State of which he is a subject. If you can find as you will be compelled to suitable men for this purpose either they must be used for this additional work as a branch of the Federal Court or establish a Supreme Court also. The qualifications for the recruitment to the Federal Court must be of a very high standard indeed not less than those required for the Supreme Court. When we postulate by the establishment of the federation that we find men for that Court we must also find men for the latter Court also.

The establishment of a Supreme Court for all British India would make more quickly for the formation of a united independent uniform Bar for all India and also for the creation of an all India Bar Council. If such a Court were established I am sure provision has to be made for enabling Advocates of each High Court to appear therein at least in appeals from their High Courts to the Supreme Court.

There are difficulties of location of such a Court but these difficulties are common to the establishment of a Federal as well as a Supreme Court they have to be faced. It has been the good fortune of India that Lord Sankey's services has been available in this and other more important matters and but for him we may say with truth the entire work of the Conference would have ended in a disastrous failure.

CENTRALISATION OF HIGH COURTS.

As regards centralisation of the High Courts the matter has been thrashed out so completely in the Assembly and in the Round Table Conference, that there is hardly anything of value I can add. We have all agreed that there should be a radical change as to the constitution. The rules in the Government of India Act requiring a certain proportion of Civilian and Barrister element should go. High Courts should be entirely composed from members of the Bar either from here or from England. There should be no disqualification for any one qualified to be a judge of a High Court to be appointed as a Chief Judge. I am entirely in agreement with the view taken by the majority in the assembly that notwithstanding the administrative difficulties that may arise and I am free to admit there are some such High Courts should come under the control of the Central Government in India. The tendency in recent years to expose the High Court to party and communal politics has been frequent and has in some cases gone even to the extent of its becoming a scandal.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 19.

It is understood that Mr. T. Austin, Collector of Nilgiris, has been appointed Dewan of Travancore. —A. P.

Joint Executive Council Meeting

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Viceroy held a joint meeting of the Governor-General's and Bengal Governor's Executive Council.—A. P.

Hunt For Satyagraha Bulletins.

DHRANGADHRA AGAIN.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 18.

The total number of prisoners in Dhrangadhra Satyagraha is 101, of whom 93 are men and 8 are women including pregnant woman and a child of a year and a half. The state authorities seem to have been tired of Satyagraha since they left off two Wadhwan men on 12th inst.

The Kathiawar Committee with its head?quarters at Wadhwan is issuing Satyagraha bulletins regularly. It has appealed to every young Kathiawari to participate in the mass civil disobedience on the 21st inst. The State authorities have been hunting the bulletins. Recently they searched some houses but found nothing but a few bulletins.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

The local Rajkumar college held its prize-distribution function on the 17th inst. when Mr. Kealy, A.G.G. presided. Both the president and the principal sounded a note of warning and despair at the financial condition and the reduction in the number of Kumars. Despite the existence of the institution for the last 60 years, it is feared, the College will have to be closed in the near future. For the present 2 years life is given to the college.

All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournaments.

In connection with the All-India Educational Conference at Bangalore during the Christmas holidays, the following Tennis and Badminton Tournaments open to all teachers, professors, and educational officers in India including Burma and Ceylon will be held.

1. Tennis Singles (Rai Sahib Baijuk Prasad Tennis Tournament-Rolling-Trophy for the winner. Professor Telang's prizes for winner and runner-up.)—Entrance fee Rs. 5.
2. Open Men's Doubles—Entrance fee Rs. 6.
3. Mixed Doubles—Entrance fee Rs. 6.
4. Ladies' Singles—Entrance fee Rs. 3.
5. Badminton fives—Entrance fee Rs. 2/8.

Matches will commence on the 24th instant. Ties, time and courts will be announced at Bangalore on the 22nd. The last date for entry to the several Tournaments is 20th of December 1931.

All communications are to be addressed to:—C. Krishnaswami Rao, Secretary, All-India Educational Conference, Govt. High School, Fort, Bangalore City.

MILLS UNDER CONGRESS BAN.

The following is the list of Mills (Indian and non-Indian) under Congress Ban. It is brought upto 20-11-31:—

INDIAN MILLS.

1 Fine Spg. and Wvg. Factory, Manubhai D. Vakil, Surat; 2 Garden Factory, Chandulal and Co., Surat; 3 Guru Ramdas Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Jawahirsing Subarsingh Babber; 4 Lankapathi Wvg. Works, Purshottam Ambaram Bros, Ambaji Road, Surat; 5 Rampooria Cotton Mills, Hazarimal Hiralal Serampore; 6 Shri Bankteshwar Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Shri Ram Sardarmal Lessee, Bhiwani; 7 Shri Radha Krishna Cotton Mills. No. 1, Sadhuram Tularam Belur (Howrah); 8 Shri Radha Krishna Cotton Mills No. 2 Sadhuram Tularam Belur (Howrah) 9 Surya Prakash Wvg. Factory, Dahavaram Harkishandas Bros, near Station Road, Surat; 10 Topidas Govindram Mills, Motiram Tapidas Hatiwala, Begumpura; 11 Vasant Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Vesantlal Meganlal and Co., Broach; 12 Himabhai Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad.

NON-INDIAN MILLS.

1 Atherton Mills, Atherton West and Co., Ltd., Cawnpore; 2 Bungalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd., Binny and Co., Bangalore City; 3 Bengal Nagpur Mills Shaw Wallace and Co., Rajnandagaon; 4 Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kettlewell Bullen and Co: Bowreah, Howrah; 5 Buckingham Mills, Binny and Co., Madras; 6 Cambodia Mills Ltd., Pierce Leslie and Co., Ondipubur; 7 Carnatic Mills, Binny and Co. Madras; 8 Cawnpore Textile Mills Ltd., Begg Sutherland and Co. Cawnpore; 9 Dunbar Mills Ltd., No. 2 Kettlewell Bullen and Co., Howrah; 10 Dunbar Mills Ltd., No. 1, Kettlewell Bullen and Co., Howrah: 11 Dunbar Mills Ltd., No. 1, Kettlewell Bullen and Co., Howrah; 12 Dunbar Mills Ltd., No. 1, Kettlewell Bullen and Co., Howrah: 13 Elgin Mills Co., Ltd., Begg Sutherland and Co., Cawnpore; 14 Gokak Mills Co. Ltd., Forbes Campbell, Gokak Fal's 15 Laxmi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., The Bombay Co., Ltd., Sholapur; 16 Malabar Wvg., Co., Ltd., A. T. Christian, Cawnpore; 17 Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Begg Sutherland and Co., Cawnpore; 18 Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., H. Horsman, Cawnpore; 19 Victoria Cotton Mills Ltd., C. G. Ashworth Receiver c o Lovelocks and Lewis; Calcutta; 20 Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., The Bombay Co., Ltd., Sholapur.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 6.)

1921, 59 and in 1926, 66 universities in all had sent representatives. From India 18 universities sent 28 representatives, out of which nearly 7 were vice-chancellors.

The Congress was welcomed in London by the Prince of Wales and its members attended a number of receptions and visited a number of educational institutions from the 1st of July and to the 4th of July.

ASPECTS OF WORK.

The work of the Congress may be classified into: (1) a social side in the shape of receptions, introductions and parties; (2) an educational side in the shape of visits to various educational institutions and museums and trips to places of historical or other interests, (3) a deliberative side relating to discussions on University needs and problems and to the organisation of the Bureau of the Congress. The deliberative work was done in Edinburgh from the 7th July to the 10th July for four days. The Congress had its social and educational side, both at London and Edinburgh. We were also taken to visit the universities of Reading and Oxford on the July and the University of Glasgow on the 10th July, and arrangements were made for those who wanted to visit other universities at other times.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND VISITS.

I shall describe here a few important events and items which took place day by day during the session.

1st July:—

1. We were shown an educational and cultural film exhibition in which the use of films for teaching purposes was shown. Lectures on scientific subjects in clear accents and with demonstration were given through films such as the film in relation to Physics (acoustic principles), the film in relation to Forestry (the sirex wood wasp and its parasites), the film in relation to Literature and History (extracts from the speeches of Benjamin Disraeli), and the film in relation to vocational guidance (the Builders).

The whole show was an admirable exposition of the educational and cultural importance of films.

2. Then we were taken to the Furzedown Training College, the county secondary school (based on Dalton plan system), and the Furzedown Demonstration School, conducted by the London County Council authorities. In the first women students who intend to become teachers in public elementary schools are trained. There are proper hostel arrangements for 264 students and other college equipments. They get diplomas of the London University after three years. We saw all these three institutions carefully. Dalton plan is being worked in the secondary school. Our impression was that close attention is paid to every detail of work. No student is neglected nor is the teacher. There is a living interest in everything done and contemplated. Every arrangement, every programme of study and work, every equipment in rooms or halls had a careful thought behind and before it.

HARMONIOUS COMBINATION.

It is not that everything somehow happens or anything may happen. The heads and teachers are always engaged in making the institutions better every day. There is a harmonious combination of freedom and discipline here. One special feature which attracted us most was the self-help of students and their individual work. We were shown some special courses in Eurhythmics and folk-dancing. The girls and boys looked very healthy, well-fed, full-blooded and well-developed. They were all joyous and received us very heartily and took us round to their various sections. We saw some of their lessons, worked out by them in history and literature. We were quite pleased with the work. We were given our lunch there in the training college, along with the students where speeches of welcome were made.

3. Then we visited some of the medical schools of the London University, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine was one of them. Its equipment, work and building are uptodate.

4. There was a garden party at Bedford College for Women where we saw the college and met a number of students and teachers.

5. Then there was a reception by the Bureau and one by Lady Astor in the night where Viscount Cecil spoke on the condition of Germany and Austria sympathetically. These receptions were well-attended by some scholars and intellectuals, some prominent lords ladies and Knights. Here we got some opportunity of coming in contact with the thinking mind of England. Questions regarding India were asked in our private talks. There seemed a certain amount of anxiety about the solution of the Indian problem. Lord Irwin got his share of praises. We were well received.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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AMBASSADOR OF PEACE AND GOODWILL.

Nagpur City Fathers Greet Gandhiji On His Return.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee this morning passed a resolution sending its respectful greetings to Mahatma Gandhi, India's chief representative at the Round Table Conference and ambassador of peace and good will on his return to the shores of his country, after arduous labour and assuring him like the rest of India full sympathy with his demand for "Purna Swaraj."

UNGRATEFUL TO INDIA'S SALT.

Another resolution placing on record the deep sense of the committee's resentment at the disgraceful remarks made by Sir Reginald Craddock, formerly Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces against Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards National aspirations of India was also carried by a large majority.

Mr. Naidoo who supported Mr. Deos resolution said that Sir Regina and men of his type were ungrateful to India's salt.

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JURY SYSTEM FOR FRONTIER PROVINCE.

REPEAL OF "MURDEROUS OUTRAGES" REGULATION RECOMMENDED.

The report of the Frontier Regulations Inquiry Committee is issued for public information a summary of which has already appeared in our issue of the 19th inst. The Committee was constituted by a resolution of the Government of India of May 21. Mr. Justice Niamutullah was appointed its President. Its sittings commenced on May 25th and concluded on July 10. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

"(a) To examine the body of law contained in the five Regulations cited below and its relations to conditions prevailing in the North-West Frontier Province.

"(b) To investigate the administration of the five Regulations in the settled districts of the North-West Frontier Province, and in particular the administration of the Frontier Crimes Regulation of 1901, and

"(c) To recommend how far it is expedient to retain, modify or repeal (or, in the case of the North-West Frontier Security Regulation, 1922, to re-enact) the provisions of the five Regulations with due regard to the public interests of the North-West Frontier Province and of India as a whole."

"The five Regulations are

(1) The Frontier Crimes Regulation of 1901.
(2) The North-West Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation of 1901.
(3) The North-West Frontier Society Regulation of 1922.
(4) The North-West Frontier Province Public Safety Regulation of 1931.
(5) The North-West Frontier Province, Law and Justice Regulation of 1901."

The report says: "After its public sittings in Peshawar, which concluded on 10th January 1931, and before it started its final deliberation, Major Parsons was suddenly taken seriously ill and could not rejoin the Committee, and on the 7th July Major the Honourable Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., left this Committee to attend the Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee and did not rejoin us. Accordingly, we the remaining seven members, submit our report."

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is the summary of the recommendations of the Committee:—

In view of frequent references to certain sections of the Regulations with which this Report deals and for facility of reference, we make the following Regulations part of Appendix IV:—

(1) Frontier Crimes Regulation (No. III of 1901).
(2) Murderous Outrages Regulation (No. IV of 1901).
(3) North-West Frontier Security Regulation (No. IV of 1922).
(4) North-West Frontier Safety Regulation (No. III of 1931).

Briefly our recommendations are:—

(1) Frontier Crimes Regulation.—The Deputy Commissioner should have exclusive jurisdiction to try all suits of acivil nature in which one of the parties resides in the tribal territory and no claim to immoveable property is involved, provided that the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 500. The Deputy Commissioner should be empowered to refer all questions of facts to arbitration each party to nominate at least one arbitrator, and the third, who will be the umpire, to be nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. If the parties refuse or neglect to nominate arbitrators, the Deputy Commissioner should do so in accordance with paragraph 5 of Schedule II, Civil Procedure Code. The arbitration should be compulsory and not dependent upon the agreement of parties. Parties should be allowed to be represented by legal practitioners, if they so desire. The Deputy Commissioner should himself decide all questions of law arising in the case. The decree of the Deputy Commissioner shall not be open to appeal, but a revision should lie to the Judicial Commissioner within the limits laid down in section 25, Provincial Small Cause Court Act. The Deputy Commissioner should have power to delegate his powers to decide civil cases to any senior officer subordinate to him, e.g., Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASE.

As regards trial of criminal cases, the dual system which now exists should be discontinued. The Deputy Commissioner should have no power, as he now has, to exclude the jurisdiction of a Magistrate or Sessions Judge by making a reference to a Council of Elders sitting apart from the judge (Deputy Commissioner). The tribunal should consist of judge and jirga acting as jury, sitting together, and empowered to pass any sentence provided for by the Indian Penal Code, including sentence of death. The judge should be the Sessions Judge and not the Deputy Commissioner, as now. The present jirga list should be made a list of jurors after careful revision. Parties should be allowed to be represented by legal practitioners. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to jury trials before a Sessions Judge should apply. This mode of trial should be limited to cases of murder, culpable homicide, attempt to commit murder, abduction, kidnapping, dacoity and causing disappearance of evidence (under secs. 302, 304, 307, 308 363, 370, 391, 398 and 201, Indian Penal Code), whenever committed to the court of session. Such cases should not be otherwise triable. No legislation is necessary to give effect to these recommendations. The Local Government can, by a notification under section 269, Criminal Procedure Code, extend the provisions contained in the Criminal Procedure Code for trial by jury of that class of cases in such parts of the province as it deems fit. If this is not done, this class of cases, like others, should be triable according to the provisions laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code. Sections 11 to 20 Frontier Crimes Regulation, should in any case be repealed.

Rai Sahib Mehr Chand Khanna agrees with the other members that the present mode of trial under the Frontier Crimes Regulation should be discontinued and replaced by the jury system proposed by the Committee, but is of opinion that if the jury system is not introduced trial of cases under the sections already mentioned should be in accordance with sections 11 to 20 Frontier Crimes Regulation, subject to the modifications mentioned in his separate note.

"FRONTIER TRIBE."

Section 21 Frontier Crimes Regulation should be retained but the words "frontier tribe" occurring in that section should be so defined as to exclude British Indian subjects. The definition should be incorporated in an explanation to be appended to the section.

Sections 22 and 23, which provide for a village or part thereof being fined as a whole should be repealed. Only such person or persons as are found guilty of any offence mentioned in section 22 should be punished. Rai Sahib Lala Mehr Chand Khanna differs from the other members as regards section 22, and would retain it, subject to slight modifications, for the reasons given in his separate note.

Sections 24 to 28 go with section 22, and no separate recommendation is necessary.

Section 29 should be modified so as to exclude from its operation persons, found in certain areas therein mentioned, merely carrying arms after sunset or before sunrise. It should run thus:—

"Where a person is found carrying arms after sunset and before sunrise in any military camp or cantonment or municipality in such circumstances as to afford grounds for believing that the arms are being carried by him with intent to commit a cognizable offence, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine, or with both, and the arms carried by him may be confiscated."

IF WOMAN IS SENTENCED.

Section 30 should be retained with the amendment that it should be confined to Muslims and that the following proviso should be added to it:—

"Provided that on the conviction of such woman the sentence passed on her shall not take effect unless the husband divorces her irrevocably."

Section 31 should be retained. Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad is of opinion, for reasons given in his separate foot note, that it should be repealed.

Section 32 should be retained, subject to the amendment that the procedure in awarding compensation should be on the lines of section 3, Safety Regulations of 1931 which itself follows those of the Land Acquisition Act.

Section 33 should be retained with the amendment that the following proviso be added to it:—

"Provided that no sanction of the Deputy Commissioner shall be necessary for building or using an existing building as a hujra or chauk 'bona fide' intended for the private use of the person, his relations or guests."

DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS.

Section 34, which empowers the Deputy Commissioner to order demolition of buildings which he has reason to believe are used for harbouring robbers or as gambling dens, should be repealed and the offenders should be dealt with under the ordinary criminal law.

Section 35 should be retained with the amendment that the Deputy Commissioner should draw up a formal statement of customs obtaining in each village unable to provide 'naubati' chaukidars after hearing objections, if any, by the village community concerned.

Section 36 should be so amended as to limit it to cases coming within the purview of clause (b), i.e., to a person belonging to a frontier tribe and not having ostensible means of subsistence. Rai Sahib Lala Mehr Chand Khanna would apply section 36 (4) (b) to British Indian subjects as well, for the reasons given in his separate note. He is in agreement with the other members as regards repeal of section 36 (a) to (c).

Section 37 is incidental to other sections and needs no separate treatment.

Section 38 should be retained, subject to the amendment that sub-section (4) (b) should be deleted.

Section 39 should be retained.

Section 40 and 41 should be repealed.

Section 42 to 47 are incidental to sections 40 and 41, and require no special treatment.

APPEALS

Section 48 relates to appeals, and in view of the recommendations no provision is necessary.

Section 49, which deals with the revisional jurisdiction of the Commissioner, should continue to apply to all orders which a Deputy Commissioner is competent to pass, having regard to the other recommendations.

Section 50 will no longer be necessary if the recommendations made by the Committee be given effect to.

Sections 51 and 52 will become unnecessary if the Committee's recommendations are given effect to.

Sections 53 and 54. The words of these sections will have to be altered consequent on the recommendations of the Committee being given effect to.

Section 55 should stand.

Section 56, which provides for fines being imposed on persons belonging to a "frontier tribe" in certain cases should be retained, with the amendment that the words "frontier tribe" should bear the meaning which we recommend should be given thereto in section 21. If, however, the expression "frontier tribe" be made to apply to British subjects, section 56 should be so amended as to limit the liability to pay the fine imposed to the person punished and not to extend to his relatives.

NO NEED FOR SECURITY REGULATIONS.

Section 57 is incidental to sections 18 and 22 and calls for no special treatment.

Section 58, which relates to maintenance of certain registers, should be retained.

Section 59 should be slightly amended so as to make offences under sections 29 and 30 triable under the Criminal Procedure Code and not otherwise.

(2) Murderous Outrages Regulation.—This Regulation should be repealed.

(3) North-West Frontier Province Security Regulation.—It has already expired. The present atmosphere in the province is not such as to require its re-enactment; but if some movement is set on foot on a large scal in the province, which, in the opinion of the Local Government requires its re-enactment, it may be revived with the amendment that it should not apply to "bona fide" residents of this Province.

(4) North-West Frontier Safety Regulation.—The Regulation was enacted for one year and is to expire a few months hence. No recommendation is, therefore, necessary.

(5) North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation.—The Legal Practitioners Act be made applicable to the legal practitioners practising or desiring to practise in this province and section 9 be suitably amended.

NIAMATULLAH.
ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN.
M. SHAH NAWAZ.
ZIAUDDIN AHMAD.
MEHR CHAND KHANNA (Subject to my note.)
HUKAM CHAND.
MOHAMMAD JAN.

(To be continued).

NOTE BY RAI SAHIB LALA MEHR CHAND KHANNA.

I have signed the main report subject to this separate note of mine on certain points on which I am not in entire agreement with my colleagues.

Certain peculiar conditions, which have been found to exist by my colleagues, in my opinion exist to a greater degree than they are inclined to hold. Proximity of the settled districts to

(Continued on next Page.)

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AT PORTS

FILMY undies, silk stockings, saries and fragile silks soon lose their freshness and brilliance, if not cared for properly. Coarse soaps and rubbing do irreparable damage to the tiny fibres, and beautiful clothes are often spoilt for ever after only a few washings.

Now delicate Silk Flakes keep your garments new, preserve their colours and fresh daintiness. Washed in the rich foamy suds of Silk Flakes, no rubbing is necessary—dirt is loosened and washed away by just a gentle pressure. Fabrics emerge soft and fresh, delightfully scented and as new-looking as the day they were bought.

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for washing all delicate materials

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PERSIA THROUGH MELTING POT.

The Majlis & Its Powers.

PROF. HABIB'S LECTURE AT LUCKNOW.

The following is the concluding portion of the Lucknow University 'extension lecture' delivered by Prof. Mohammed Habib in Bennet Hall, Lucknow, on Nov. 16, on "Modern Persia," the first portion of which has already appeared in our paper.

It remains to examine the character of the present National Government of Persia. In 1906, Muzaffaruddin Shan Qachar sanctioned the Fundamental Articles of the Persian Constitution and next year his son, Mohammad Ali Shah, was compelled to sign the Supplementary Constitution, which, among other things declared that 'sovereignty lay with the people' and that 'the people, under divine guidance, delegated it to Mahommad Ali Shah.' Mohammad Ali's repeated attempts to violate the Constitution led to his expulsion, and during the minority of his son, Ahmad Shah, all power came into the hands of the so-called constitutional leaders. They were not happy days for Persia. The predominant influence of Russia and England made the independence of Persia a sham. The internal administration of the country was disorganised and corrupt. The army, which hardly ever amounted to four thousand disciplined men, swallowed up half the revenues of the State. The authority of the Central Government was despised in the provinces and its orders ignored. The collection of customs was difficult owing to the influence of foreign powers, while hereditary governors and tribal chiefs only paid a fraction of the tribute due from them.

REZA SHAH'S 'COUP D'ETAT.'

The leaders of the country, instead of reforming the administration, proceeded to fill their own pockets. Nobody cared for the sorrows of Iran; no politician was honest enough to upbraid another. And this oligarchy of politicians, whose only virtue was its preparedness to condone every malpractice, continued to govern the country till one winter night they were surprised to find themselves under arrest. This is the real significance of Reza Shah's 'coup d'etat'—that it broke the ring of the old politicians and put a national Government in its place. Though Ahmad Shah remained the constitutional king of Persia for five years more, all power was wielded in his name by the new party. Reza Shah's first duty was to reorganize the army and the police, and with them he proceeded to terrorise the rebel chiefs and establish peace and order throughout the land. The task was performed with singular efficiency and the executive authority of the Central Government or "Daulat" was ruthlessly established. During the 11 years that have elapsed since then, Persia has been reconstituted as a modern, secular State.

CONSTITUTION.

It is not possible to say much in praise of the Persian Constitution; apart from the 'ecclesiastical reservations' already mentioned, it is almost entirely a translation of the constitution of Belgium. Many of its provisions have been found unworkable. The committees which drafted it in 1906 and 1907 had no previous experience to build upon and naturally took from the West what was considered to be latest and best. During the Constitutional Regime (1909-21) many articles of the Constitution were tacitly ignored and during the Great War it practically ceased to exist. The Pahlavi Government as compared with its predecessor, is often described as a dictatorship. This is not correct. In the first place, the power of Reza Shah and his officers has a constitutional origin: he was placed on the throne by a Constituent Assembly (Majlis-i-Muassisah), and implied in the Constitutional Amendments which established the new dynasty was a mandate that Reza Shah should proceed with the work of reforms (islahat). Secondly, apart from provisions which the Constitutional Regime had discarded as unworkable, e.g., the institution of the Senate and the district and provincial councils, Reza Shah has throughout his career scrupulously respected the spirit and the letter of the Fundamental Law. What makes the Persian Government look like a dictatorship, is the undeniable fact that the election to the Majlis are a superb farce.

THE MAJLIS.

The Constitution contemplated a legislature of two chambers—a Senate of 60 members, of whom half were to be nominated by the king and half elected by the people, and an elected National Consultative Assembly (Majlis-i-Shurai Milli) of not more than 200 members. The Senate was never constituted; in a country where an aristocracy, and the respect for an aristocracy, are both lacking, there is really no place for a second chamber. The members of the Majlis or Assembly are elected for two years from single as well as multiple constituencies; the present Majlis, the eighth, consists of 117 members. The Constitution has granted to the Majlis powers generally withheld from the legislatures of other lands, and these powers are in practice respected by the executive. No treaty with a foreign power is valid without the sanction of the Majlis. All charters granted to public service industries, and economic concessions to foreigners as well as Persians are invalid unless sanctioned by a resolution of the Majlis. No foreigner may be employed by the Government without its consent. It is superfluous to add that the Ministers are responsible to the Majlis and that it has complete control of the finances.

COMIC ELECTIONS.

Looked at from our point of view, Persian elections are peculiar, almost comic. All adult Persians are by law entitled to vote, the only exceptions being women, persons punished for felony or grave misdemeanour, bankrupts through their own fault and political offenders (muqassirin siasi). This generous provision of the law is, however, vitiated by the fact that no electoral list is prepared in advance.

Jury System For Frontier Province.

(Continued from previous page).

the tribal territory leads to social intercourse between the inhabitants of that territory and those of the British Territory to a greater extent as is borne out by the evidence of some of the witnesses on whose evidence the main report is based. The problem of outlaws arising out of the proximity of the Tribal Territory is in my opinion more acute than what my colleagues are inclined to hold.

As regards chances of suppression of evidence I would like to add that particular classes of inhabitants residing in areas predominantly populated by people not belonging to those classes will find considerable difficulty in procuring evidence which does exist but is not forthcoming for want of sympathy towards them.

In view of the extent to which, in my opinion, the conditions above referred to, exist, certain provisions of the Frontier Crimes Regulation with some modifications are necessary.

I have already expressed by concurrence with my colleagues regarding certain implications of section 22 and unfair results which may arise in certain cases. At the same time I feel that in the interest of the classes of population to which reference has been made above, a provision is necessary to effectively deal with a combination of the entire population of a village or part thereof. It is not my intention to recommend that the whole village or part thereof should be fined for the acts of a few. I would restrict section 22 so far as is possible to such population of the village as can be held reasonably responsible for untoward consequences to others. Section 22 should make the entire population of a village punishable if the circumstances justify the conclusion that the village as a whole is responsible; it should apply to the population of part of a village if responsibility can be fastened to such part and not to the entire village; if responsibility can be attributed to specified individuals the population of the village or part thereof should not be collectively liable. In this view, the alteration which I propose and which, while safeguarding the interests of those clearly innocent, will punish those reasonably believed to be guilty, will meet all the requirements of the case. I propose that the last three words "as a whole", be deleted and the words "as the case may be" be substituted therefor. I would also add a proviso to the following effect—

"Provided nothing herein contained shall render women and children under the age of 15 liable to punishment under Section 22, unless it is specifically proved that any particular woman or child was guilty of an act amounting to an offence."

I would retain section 57 so far as it relates to the Deputy Commissioner's direction in the disposal of fine recovered under section 22. It should be open to him to compensate a deserving person with the whole or part of of the fine imposed under the aforesaid section.

Another section of the Frontier Crimes Regulation which should in my opinion be partly retained is 36. Cases sometimes occur in which the removal of a person from his or her abode is necessary in the interests of public tranquility. It is easily conceivable that a certain individual residing in one of the settled districts may be either the cause of local unrest or his presence accentuates it. In my opinion anything which has the effect of disturbing the atmosphere in British territory which may have its repercussions in the Tribal Territory should be scrupulously avoided. For these reasons I differ from the main report only so far that section 36, clause (d) modified as below, should be applicable to British subjects as well as to the inhabitants of the Tribal territory—

I would add the words "or to a breach of the peace" after the words "blood-shed"' in clause (d)

As regards section 36, clause (2) (b) and (c) I adhere to the view which I expressed in common with other members.

My colleagues have expressed the opinion that if the jury system as proposed by us, is not introduced the trial of criminal cases should be regulated by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, other than those relating to Jury trial. While, being in favour of the Jury sysem proposed in the main report, I am of opinion that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, other than those laid down for Jury trials will not be adquate to meet the peculiar state of crime in this Province. In my opinion section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, with the modifications which I will presently suggest is a better alternative. I would, however, confine it to offences mentioned in the main Report as those triable by Jury. No other offences should be triable in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The modification that I propose to section 11 is as follows:—

Where in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner it is inexpedient that the question of the guilt or innocence of any person or persons accused of any offences, or if any several persons so accused, should be tried by a court of any of the classes mentioned in section 6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Deputy Commissioner may after hearing the person so accused (through his accredited agent or legal adviser, if he so desires) and deciding his objections, if any, by order in writing giving reasons why it is considered inexpedient, refer the question to the decision of a Council of Elders and require the Council to give a finding on questions of facts after recording such evidence as is produced before them on both sides and hearing the accused person. There shall be an uneven number of members of Council of Elders and in no case less than five nor more than nine, and they shall be naminated by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the provisions hereinafter laid down.

When a reference to a Council of Elders is made under sub section (1) the Deputy Commissioner shall nominate members out of a list prepared in accordance with the provisions hereinafter made, and shall announce their names to the accused, and as each name is announced, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such members and if he objects, his objection and the grounds on which it is based shall be taken down and such objection, if it falls within any of the clauses of section 278, Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, and is made out to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be allowed.

The Deputy Commissioner shall prepare and make out a list of persons liable to serve as members of a Council of Elders and qualified in his judgment to serve as such and not likely to be objected to under section 278 (b)—(h), both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure as before said.

Provision should be similar to those contained in sections 319 to 332 of the Code of Criminal procedure as regards the list of the members, its publication and inviting objections to it.

On receipts of the finding of the Council of Elders the Deputy Commissioner may remand the question to the Council for a further or amended finding in case the finding given is either vague or ambiguous or deals with matters outside the reference or omits to deal with any of the matters included in the reference.

When the finding, amended finding, or further finding is received and is unanimous (or consists of a majority of 3|5th of the members), the Deputy Commissioner shall accept it and decide the question of fact in accordance therewith and convict the person or persons of any offence or offences of which the facts so found by the Council show him or them guilty or acquit him or them as the case may be, provided that in case he considers the finding, or the amended or further finding so perverse or against the weight of evidence as to amount to a clear miscarriage of justice, he may discharge the Council and refer the question to another Council similaly nominated.

In case the finding is not unanimous (or is not of the required majority), the person or persons shall be aquitted.

An express provision should be made to the following effect.

1. (a) The Council of Elders should maintain a record of their proceedings, including the names of witnesses and the substance of information given by each;
   (b) afford to the accused or person proceeded against, an opportunity of putting questions; and
   (c) give a brief statement of reasons in support of their findings.
2. Provision with respect to whipping should be omitted.
3. A case onde committed to the Court of Sessions, should not be withdrawn.
4. An order of conviction passed by the Deputy Commissioner shall be open to appeal on facts and law to the Commissioner.

MEHR CHAND KHANNA.

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SCOTT'S Emulsion makes you well and keeps you well!

When the weather is trying, when you are run down or after an illness, SCOTT'S Emulsion is the ideal medicinal food tonic. It's rich nourishment and essential health salts are so perfectly balanced, so completely blended, that SCOTT'S Emulsion cannot over-tax the digestion. It strengthens and sustains. It nourishes the nerves and protects the lungs.

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Unique opportunity for Exhibition Sale and Advertisement of

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250 Stalls—Electrically fitted, size 10 x 10 ft., rent from Rs. 25/- upwards according to position and structure including light.

Special facilities to manufacturers for demonstrations.

Grounds for amusements and refreshments allotted on special terms.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Shanghai Maru	4104	14 Dec.	23 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	..	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	15 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Dec.	3 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@ 11 Jan.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	18 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 26 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	23 Dec.	9 Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	7 Jan.	24 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	13 Jan.	19 Jan.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	27 Jan.	2 Feb.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

December 19.

Kenya, Grant, Durban.
Bankura, Durkee, Busrah.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

December 20.

C/o Hereford, Rochelts, Calcutta.
Ghorinda, Endersby, Karachi.
Jalabala, Roy, Akyab.

LOADING.

December 19.

Steamer Nagato Maru for Kobe.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S C/o Hereford:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Hereford sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala sailed yesterday for Akyab with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gharinda sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

S S Masula; Agents: M M & Co. from London:—113 cases sausages, 115 cases gin, 172 cases sanitary fluid, 10 cases vinegar, 23 cases cordials, 122 cases tyres, 50 cases oats, 47 cases plywood, 51 cases whiting, 150 cases glassware, 62 cases preserves, 150 cases spirits, 113 cases boards, 35 cases springs, 100 cases ghee, 150 cases bricks, 129 cases wine, 484 loose stoneware jars, 16 drums lub. oil, 780 drums chemicals, 608 drums paint, 30 drums turpentine.

From Middlesbrough:—34 bundles plates 462 bundles steel sheets.

From Antwerp:—30 bundles steel plates, 1523 bundles steel hoops, 500 bundles steel circles, 2226 bundles steel angles, 6113 bundles steel rods, 1078 bundles steel ties, 801 bundles steel joists, 15224 bundles steel bars, 283 bags gum rosin, 400 bags starch, 196 bundles wire, 220 bundles wire nails, 370 bundles tiles, 165 bundles panel pins, 40 cases champagne, 149 cases glassware.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

S S Strathnanen, for London:—98494 Rs. bar gold, 481664 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp; 328331 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg Society; 290267 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp; 165296 Rs. bar gold, 515210 Rs. bar gold, L Pragji; 86906 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp; 184792 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India; 79614 Rs. bar gold, 4780 Rs. gold sovereigns, V Morarji; 72422 Rs. gold sovereigns, National Bank of India; 1317652 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank of India, Aust. and China.

For New York:—150637 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp.

For Amsterdam:—215383 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg Society.

S S Ranchi, for London:—79 bales animal skin, H Habibullah; 161 bags kaug grains, M Bhuta & Co.

For Alexandretta:—20 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady & Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Rahenfels, for Hamburg:—900 bales groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 1270 bales groundnut oil cakes, A Baldindas; 50 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills.

For Rotterdam:—140 drums groundnut oil, H Rawji & Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cottonfly, Chimanlal & Sons; 100 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.

S S Masula, for Dunkirk:—6400 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.

For Havre:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Nordic, for Hamburg:—600 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 735 bags kardi oil cakes, A Baldindas & Co.

For Antwerp:—700 bags linseed oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S C/o Hereford, for New York:—5 bundles kid skins, E G Ahmed & Bros.

For Boston:—28 bales goat skin, Shamji Mal.

S S Shanghai Maru, for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

For Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 353 bales cotton ray, V Ladha & Co; 800 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally; 680 tons iron scrap, Nissho Co Ltd.

S S Alipore, for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Shunko Maru, for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

KERALA LETTER.

Nambudiri's Conference On 28th Instant.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Dec. 17.

Mr. Samuel Aaron, Congress candidate, is elected chairman of the Cannanore Municipality.

A public meeting was held to consider measures for assisting the hundreds of Mopla prisoners, who will be released shortly. A committee was formed to collect funds and administer relief to the ex-prisoners, who may find it difficult to start afresh in the struggle for existence. A good sum of money was subscribed on the spot. Efforts are being made to study the wants of the released men.

NAMBUDIRIES ANNUAL GATHERING.

The annual gathering of the Young Nambudiries is to be held at Taliparamba on the 28th and 29th instant. For the first time in the history of this community a Kerala women is elected to preside over the Conference.

The Conference will consider anti-purda measures, freedom for men to marry within the community, monogamy, unification of sub-castes, education of women opening of temples to all castes and campaign against untouchability.

SEQUEL TO BALAGHAT DACOITY CASE.

Sentences Reduced.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, December 18.

Orders were passed yesterday, by Mr. Staples, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, in the Balaghat Dacoity Case appeal. He confirmed the convictions passed against Bala, Huddar, Papamiya and Hari Sadhu, but reduced the sentences from 7 to 5 years.

The appeals, filed by Kisheo, Joshi, Ambadas, Kesale and Mussammat Manthura, were dismissed and the sentences confirmed.—S. K. Kareem and Mukimkhan were acquitted on the ground that there was no evidence against them.

AMALGAMATION OF AMOD AND VAGRA TALUKAS.

Commissioner (N. D.) Interviewed.

(From Our Correspondent).

AMOD, Dec. 18.

Mr. Garret, the Commissioner of the Northern Division heard some prominent people of Amod by granting them an interview on the 15th inst. in connection with the proposed amalgamation of Amod and Vagra Talukas. The interview lasted for half an hour.

It seems that the people have succeeded in impressing upon him the desirability of keeping Amod Taluka as the headquarters of the combined talukas. In the course of conversations, he noted down some important points:

Foreign cloth is being imported here from Broach in large quantity.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 3.

MARKET CLOSED.

NUEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 19.

Demand Bills 339.87

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb. cargoes, December, Sellers. 26/6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes, Dec./Jan. Value 26/-.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels, Dec.Jan. Sellers. 28/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25. C & F. Calcutta, December per cwt. 9/-.; C. & F. Bombay, Jan./Mar., per cwt. 9/1-1/2; C. & F. Karachi, Jan./Mar. per cwt. 9/2.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton Sellers Dec./Jan. £13 0 0.

Rapeseed, Toriz, (Hull/Con't) ton Dec./Jan. £12 5 0.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 19.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec. Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 401
Banks Selling T T 400
Banks Buying T T 392

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 630
Banks Buying D D 662

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 62 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 170 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 157

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 100 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 62 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.34 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/0 1/8 19th inst.
Japan/London 2/6 18th inst.
London/Paris 85.00 18th inst.
London/Belgium 24.00 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.00 18th inst.
London/Italy 66.25 18th inst.
London/Berlin 1415 18th inst.
London/Holland 8.30 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £5/19/6 17th inst. £6/2/2 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 7/16 17th inst. 20 3/8 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 11/16 17th inst. 20 7/16 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 31 7/8 17th inst. 31 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 17th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 17th inst. 6 3/16 per cent 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money:—Call 5½ per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent.
6 mos 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	386	15,475
Central India	415	25,512
Barsi & Nagar	580	13,356
Hyderabad-Gaorani	204	2,999
Berar	682	42,165
Central Provinces	220	14,488
Total Oomras	2,487	113,975
Dholera	82	25,264
N.-W. Provinces	200	9,816
Rajputana	806	10,428
Sind-Punjab	154	26,462
Broach		7,707
Compta & Dharwar		7,989
Westerns-Northerns		6,735
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		360
Persian		425
American		19,248
Egyptian & African	243	33,334
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	3,972	261,781

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

1st Sept. to 17th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	275	61,426
Japan & China	2,775	243,657
Coast Ports		17,055
Up-country by Rail		46,450
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,309
Total	3,050	381,897

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Dec. 19.

Chartered Bank of India A. China £11.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £104-1/2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £82-3/4.

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent. £71-7/8.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £100

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £39.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £41-1/2.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £48-1/2.

Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £68-1/2.

Consols 2½ per cent £53-1/2.

War Loan 5 per cent. £94-3/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton Dec./Jan. Sellers. £11 0 0.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton Dec. Sellers. £13 3 9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton Dec./Jan. Sellers £11 10 0.

Share Market

Bombay, Dec. 19

In sympathy with firmness of raw cotton share market opened firm and advanced on fresh buying and short covering. The steady tone was maintained throughout the session.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 19

Bombay Dyeing 625; 23;26; 25;26
Century 193; 94; 92; 93
Colaba 66; 64
Crescent 44
Fazul 293; 94; 96
Indore 307; 10
Madhowji 10 N.
Nagpur 258; 60; 58
New Great 118; 17
Pearl 162; 63; 61/14
Simplex 41
Swadeshi 201; 2; 200-10
Burma 312; 14; 12; 13
Hydro 112; 12/3
Tram 102/3
Deff. N. 300
Ord. 21/8; 14; 22; 21/14 22
Bundi 13
Indian 144
Katni Ord. 137
Alcock 81

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

100 Ahm. Advance	250
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bom. Dyeing	626/4
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	125
100 Century	193/12
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	258/2
100 Colaba	64/6
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	44/6
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	400
250 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	296/4
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	86/14
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	310
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7/4
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	103/12
250 Laxmi	685
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Manecklji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	117/8
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabani	87/8
250 Pearl	164/14
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	41/4
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	200/10
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13/14
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	852/8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	215
100-50 India	74/4
5 Union	3/2/6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	144/6
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	503/12
100 Katni	137/8
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/4
100 Shahabad	168/12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7.3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14/10
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	642/8
50 Bom. Tram P.	61/12
50 Bom. Tram.	102/3
100 Tata Hydro P.	100/10
100 Tata Hydro	112/3
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranlij	667/8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	41/4
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	583/12

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	12/12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108/12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44/4
30 Tata Steel D.	300
75 Tata Steel	22

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	81/4
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	163/12
50 Bom. Telephone	41/8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/11/0
125 Bom. Burma Old	313/12
50 Bom. Burma New	112/8
100 Ind. Bleaching	127/8
15 Scindia	5/12
3½ per cent Government Fe- per	51/9
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	90

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19

	Bales.
Khandesh	386
Central India	415
Barsi/Nugger	580
Hyderabad/Gaorani	204
Berar	682
Central Provinces	220
Dhollera	82
N.-W. Provinces	200
Rajputana	806
Sind-Punjab	154
Egyptians	243
Cotton	3,972
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,315
Linseed	1,76b
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	230
Gingellyseeds	6,738
Groundnuts	23,633
Castorseeds	1,186
Rice	20,028
Myrabollams	4,270
Cottonseeds	8,097
Gram	1,523
Joowar	2,967
Barley	1,027
Bajree	797
	Tons.
Coal	2,254

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Dec. 19

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 18-12-31	5854000	6629000
Receipts Yesterday 18-12-31	70000	39000
Exports to date 18-12-31	3653000	3751000
Stock at Ports 18-12-31	4647000	4163000
Stock Interior Tons 18-12-31	2214000	1811000
Stock Liverpool 18-12-31	9211000	8237000
Visible Supply 18-12-31	9211000	8238000
Quantity in Sight 18-12-31	9440000	9899000
Quantity out of Sight 18-12-31	5429000	4743000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 500 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London:—cwt.

Jan/April paid and buyers 14/6

Linseed Oil naked London:—cwt

May/Aug paid and value 16/4 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 18.

Chartered Bank of India A China £11

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered £103.

P and O Banking Corporation £6

Furding Loan 4 per cent £82 3/4

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £71 7/8

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £39

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £41 1/2

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £48 1/2

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £68 1/2

Consols 2½ per cent £53 1/4

War Loan 5 per cent £94 5/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £88 3/8

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.—Dec/Jan sellers £11-0-0

Linseed La Plata c i f (Hull) ton Dec paid £9-2-6

Linseed Bombay (London) ton—Dec/Jan sellers £11-10-0

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 18.

Copper Brazlers £55 1/2 nominal

Yellow metal £44 1/2 FOB nominal

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £13 3/4 nominal

Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £9 1/8

Tin English Ingots £141 3/4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63½ lb cargoes—Dec sellers 26/1 1/2

Barletta Russo per 63 lb cargoes Dec/Jan sellers 26

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Dec/Jan sellers 28/3

Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels—Nov/Dec nominal 31

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C & F Calcutta—Dec per cwt 9

Jan/Mar per cwt 9/1 1/2

C & F Bombay—Jan/Mar per cwt 9/2

C & F Karachi—Jan/Mar per cwt 9/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

London, Dec. 18.

Demand Bills 335.62

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 19.

	To-day's Closing.
January	6.26
March	6.42
May	6.60
July	6.79
October	7.07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 19.

December	6.19
January	6.21
Middling Spot	6.20

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 19.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Closed.

January
March
May

Nek York, Noon Call. Closed.

January
March
May

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

	Saturday's 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	Saturday's Closing.
December 1931		4.92
January 1932	4.81	4.90
Feb. 1932		4.88
March 1932	4.79	4.89
April 1932		4.89
May 1932	4.79	4.90
June 1932		4.91
July 1932	4.81	4.93
August 1932		4.95
Sept. 1932		4.97
October 1932		4.99
November 1932		5.01
Decemoer 1932		5.03
		Saturdays Price.
Middling Spot		5.27

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

	Saturday's Closing
Sakellaridis,—	
January	6.87
March	7.08
May	7.23
July	7.39
October	7.58
November	7.68
December	7.69
F. G. F. Spot	7.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

	Saturday's Closing
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.99
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.11
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.23
Oomra Good	4.71
Oomra Fully Good	4.81
Oomra Fine	4.96
Bengal Good	4.56
Bengal Fully Good	4.66
Bengal Fine	4.76
Scinde Fully Good	4.66
Scinde Fine	4.76
Scinde Superfine	4.86

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 19.

Silver—China Small buyers. Small Offerings. Market is Quiet.

	To-day's Price
Spot	20-7/16
Forward	20-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 19.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£6-2-3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 19.

	To-day's Rate Per cent
Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	4-3/4
Bank Bills 3 months	6-7/8
Bank Bills 6 months	6-3/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

T T London on Berlin	14.32-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.43
T T London on Brussels	24.40
T T London on Madrid	40.18
T T London on Milan	66.87
T T London on Berne	17.45
T T London on Paris	86.50
T T London on Prague	113.00
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.41

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt. Jan./Apl Buyers 14/3.

Linseed Oil naked London, cwt. May/Aug. Sellers, 15.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931

"No Written Code For Gentleman's Profession."

:o:

RANGACHARIAR'S ADDRESS TO BOMBAY LAWYERS

Their Part In Politics

SUPREME COURT AS FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar in the course of his presidential address to the Bombay Advocates and Pleaders' Conference said:—

When in August last my friend Mr. Dalvi at the request of his friends on the Appellate Side of the Bar and informally, as he called it, approached me with the request to preside over this Conference, I was at first inclined to decline this honour, great as it is, on the most valid ground that as an outsider to this Presidency I was ill-fitted to occupy the Chair. But on reading over his long letter a second time I found that he had anticipated that objection and he put it beyond my power to urge it.

I maintain that for a Conference like this a local leader is most pre-eminently fittel to take the Chair, as he alone can speak with authority and knowledge on questions affecting the Presidency Lawyers. My knowledge of the conditions of Bombay is so limited that you will forgive me if I only deal with general questions.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

I notice in the first place you have anticipated the decision of H is Majesty's Government to exclude Sind from your Province, as this Conference, as your prospectus indicates, excludes members of the Bar from the Province of Sind. I may take this opportunity of congratulating our Mussalman friends on the victory they have obtained both as regards North-Western Frontier and Sind. They have shown political sagacity of a high order in dealing with their fourteen points by presenting a united front and an organised expression of their views. Let this be an object lesson to all of us. I know there are serious differences of opinion on this question. I myself dealt with the problem of North-Western Frontier in my minute as a Member of the Bray Committee. But things have changed so fast, and are changing, that I may say I found it necessary to change my views on the subject to a very large extent. All the same I cannot but express my grave doubts as to the soundness of the financial considerations underlying this question, if not also the political wisdom of separation and formation of separate provinces at this stage.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

I notice the rules made under the Bar Council in Bombay prescribing the qualifications for admission to the rank of Advocates of the High Court are even more liberal than in Madras. In passing I may say I have considerable doubt as to the sufficiency of the general educational qualifications required under those rules for entitling a person to appear as a candidate for the Advocates Examination to be held by the Bar Council. For, I find a mere pass of the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay or the possession of the School Leaving Certificate is enough to entitle a candidate to appear. I should hardly think, with all respect, this to be enough. For the practice of the profession, a man has to be equipped with general knowledge of a high order in almost all branches of learning. Sometimes his general training should be such as he can easily get himself acquainted with intricacies in Engineering, Medical and such other subjects. So long as the Advocates examination does not include a general test as well (I don't see the Bombay Rule provides for it) the minimum requirement for qualification to enter the Bar should be that of a graduate of any University of an examination which will have reached that standard. The wealth of culture and the breadth of vision needed for the profession cannot be under-estimated. Especially having regard to the high ideal we are aiming at, this lowering of the standard of qualifications to enter the profession ought to be strongly deprecated. I notice that you are in advance of Madras and other provinces in that your Bar Council is already empowered under the rules to hold a qualifying examination for admission as an Advocate of the High Court.

WORKING OF BAR COUNCIL.

Nothing is so important to the profession as the proper functioning of the Bar Council in every Province. On their successful working depends the future advancement in the idea of self-rule which is so dear to the heart of every free born citizen. whether it be a matter of general good Government or Domestic Government and I am not surprised that you have put in the forefront of your programme the examination of the operation of the Indian Bar Councils Act. From the very nature of things as practical men whatever our ideals may be both the Government and the legislature had to come to an agreement in the framing of the provisions of the Act in recognition of the existing conditions. The Act was not perfect and was not intended to be perfect. There are many directions in which it has to be amended, notably in the matter of disciplinary functions and the respective jurisdiction of the High Court and Bar Council in that respect. Our late lamented Chief Justice, my valued and esteemed friend and colleague in the Indian Bar Committee, the late Sir Victor Murray Coutts Trotter, in opening the Bar Council in Madras, referred to the most responsible and arduous part of the duties of the Bar Council in these terms: "I may say at once that the Judges welcome the devolution and are quite content that it should, in course of time, be extended not from any desire to shift responsibility, but because they feel that a responsible and representative body is rightly entrusted with a share and a large share in dealing with such matters. I think it will long be necessary to leave with the Judges the final decision, whether an Advocate accused of malpractices should be struck off the rolls, suspended or censured or the charges against him dismissed as baseless I am quite aware that in England this jurisdiction in the case of a Barrister is vested not in the Judges, but in the Benchers of his Inn, as it were in a domestic and not an external tribunal. The ultimate decision in the case of Solicitors is still vested in the Judges and I do not think that any one seriously proposes that it should be otherwise. The reason for the distinction is plain." In dealing with this question of the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Bar Council, the Madras Conference recorded its opinion as follows: "That it is desirable that the constitution of the tribunal for enquiry into cases of misconduct may be left to the Bar Council." Under the existing rules as you know the Chief Justice constitutes the tribunal from the members of the Bar Council. It further proceeds to record that a finality should attach to the findings of the Bar Council tribunal with a right of appeal to the aggrieved party to the Bar Council. Further it is undesirable that the High Court should have any jurisdiction to interfere with the findings of the tribunal of the Bar Council, at any rate, where the practitioner is acquitted of misconduct." It will be noticed that the jurisdiction of the High Court to impose penalty on a finding of guilty and even to find a person guilty is ultimately left to the High Court, but it recommends that a finding of acquital should not be disturbed by the High Court.

THE AIM—A UNITARY BAR

I do not know how far the Bar Council of Bombay has succeeded and I am sure I will have the benefit of knowing about their work in the course of this Conference. I have a peculiar interest in the success of the Bar Council as one who took some small part in bringing it into existence. My aim and ambition in life as a lawyer is to see a united and uniform Bar all over the country and the establishment of the Bar Council is only a first step in that direction and I am sure you will all agree that it is a most desirable end to be kept in view and there is a good deal of work to be done before realising that ambition. It will be my duty to try to carry out, by suitable amendments, any suggestions which this Conference may make in this direction so far as it lies in my power. There are certain other matters relating to procedure to be observed by Bar tribunals in dealing with professional misconduct cases. For instance, what is the position of the President of the Tribunal and what are his functions or what is to happen in case of difference of opinion in the Tribunal are left in doubt. The rules made by various High Courts are not uniform in these respects. I find your rules for instance are modelled on Civil Procedure and our rules are modelled on Criminal Procedure and there is a variance in the rules of procedure in other High Courts. Possibly it may be useful if you can summon a Conference of the various members of the Bar Council to compare notes of their experience of the working of the rules so that an uniformity of procedure may be attained for all the High Courts.

NO WRITTEN CODE OF ETHICS.

We have to remember that it is a gentlemen's profession that we belong to. We can have no written code of conduct. To have a code of legal ethics if general is unnecessary and if specific is dangerous. I remember the attempt made on behalf of the Canadian Bar for drawing up a code of legal ethics for the guidance of the profession some years ago. Professional opinion was distinctly against the drawing up of a code. Beyond saying that we should have a high conception of our rights and duties, be courageous in the exercise of our functions and scrupulous in the discharge of our duties, (and these are common-places but none the less worth repetition) it is unnecessary for me to dilate upon the subject. We are taught in this country to regard everything we do in the spirit of service to God. With such a high ideal before us, it is unnecessary to go to other countries or other jurists for our guidance.

CONGESTION IN PROFESSION.

The profession is unusually congested in every part of India. Being a free one, that adds to the difficulties of the situation. The absence of opportunities for service in other walks of life, notably in the military career and the lack of opportunities and organising capacities under the existing conditions to lead in commerce and trade and industries drive many a promising young man to the ranks of the profession.

LAW REFORMS.

There is much to be done in the matter of law reform especially in the matter relating to the Hindu Law. There are all sorts of attempts at law reform in Hindu Law uprooting fixed principles, actuated some times by fantastic ideas about social reform. The time has come for our urging for the appointment of a Hindu Law commission to codify the Hindu Law with due regard to the fundamental conception and genius of the Hindu Law givers. Similarly also in Muhammadan Law. There is a tendency among some people actuated no doubt by the zeal of reform or what goes under the name of reform to spring upon the public legislative measures especially in matters of personal law and often they succed as most of the members in large councils are indifferent either because they are not concerned wit it or they are not quite conversant with the juristic principle underlying certain laws and theories. The Hindu Law is a prey to this tendency much more than Muhammadan Law. It is up to the lawyers to see that a permanent body is established of eminent lawyers from each province who can periodically advise both for the initiation and criticism of such measures or for codifying the different portions of the law. This requires an all India effort and I think conferences like this should urge upon the Government of India the creation of a Hindu Law Reform Commissioan to deal with such and similar questions.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

There is another important question affecting the profession which has already come up for practical consideration and which will come up more and more in future. That is what is to be our attitude towards the Civil Disobedience Movement especially when it takes the form of organised disobedience to and the defiance of the laws of the country. There is much to be said in favour of the view which the courts have already taken of our duties in this matter in several parts of India. (Vide 45 M.L.J. 884, 37 C. L. J. 136, 49 Cal. 845

How far will it be consistent with the claim for independence of the profession and our duty to our country in national matters to desist from taking part in national movements? The public will naturally look up to us to give them a lead in these matters. On the other hand we cannot throw obstacles in the way of administration of justice by the Courts. We get the exclusive right to practise the law and represent clients in courts by virtue of our being admitted to the Bar of the Courts. We are admitted on the basis and on the strength of the oath we take and of the obligations we impliedly incur. To join in a movement which is organised for the purpose of paralysing institutions administering the laws of the country cannot be consistent with those obligations. This must be conceded.

LAWYERS AND POLITICS.

There are certain other aspects of the Civil Disobedience Movement to be considered more carefully before giving an answer to this question. By this peculiar position, the lawyer has a duty to see that the laws of the country are framed, first, to shield the innocent and punish the guilty. It is his duty to endeavour to fill the offices with the most competent officials. It is his duty to take interest in public affairs, to discuss important issues and to exert his influence on behalf of purity in politics and a wise, just and economical administration of the law. In common with other good citizens, the lawyers have their political duties to perform; nay, you may even go further and assert that they should take more active part in politics than the citizens. His very vocation opens out before him peculiar opportunities for doing for his country political services. He detects the defects in the law in the study and practice of it and is in a position to suggest the improvements in its for and administration. In his busiess dealings with all classes of people he comes to know the wants and grievances of the public. He gains the confidence of the clients and the courts in discharging the duties of a lawyer. He is in a peculiarly advantageous position not only to shape the conduct of his client in business matters but in politics also. There can be no denying that the country would demand that he should take a great part and such an active part in politics almost to the breaking point. He has no right to shirk his responsibilities and he has no right to look it from selfish point of view. He owes a duty to the public just as he owes a duty to the Court. He must go forward and perform that duty manfully. So long as political movement does not involve any flagrant disobedience or departure to the obligation he has impliedly taken by entering the profession and does not include violence it will be his duty to join it when he is convinced that the interests of the country requires his participation. The junior cannot afford to take such risks for he is more apt to be led away by the excitement of the movement. It is the senior who can wisely discriminate and who can afford to take the risk. Occasions may arise when conflict will occur between these two duties and at such times judgment cool and collected on the spot requires to be taken. Courage, determination, right perception and experience will come to his aid. The Courts also should not be led into hasty action by taking cognisance of the political activities except in flagrant cases. Lord Carson could have been prosecuted several times over and over again for all his activities and disbarred.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION BOARDS.

The establishment of arbitration and conciliation boards to advise and settle family disputes or partnership disputes will I should think be welcome to the public in general if we can get leaders of the profession commanding the confidence of the public to take part in them. Thereby we can encourage the habit of resorting to arbitration and conciliation rather than resort to Courts and thereby disturb family harmony.

TRAINING LAWYER'S CLERKS

There is again the question of organising and training of the body of lawyers' clerks who play no insignificant part especially in the mofussil districts. I think that the Bar Council of each province may regulate by rules the admission to the ranks of the lawyers' clerks by giving suitable training and holding examinations and making it compulsory on the practitioners to employ only clerks so qualified. Cases have come to my notice where touts pass as clerks of vakils.

COMPULSORY APPRENTICESHIP.

I find I have already remarked upon the too liberal a character of the rules in Bombay prescribing the qualifications for admission to the ranks of Advocates to the High Courts. If I am not mistaken the raw LL.Bs. or B. Ls. of any University and the raw Barrister are entitled to be admitted. No course of apprenticeship is required. No compulsory attendance for lectures relating to professional ethics and conduct are insisted upon as we have in Madras. As we are aiming at a uniformity and a unified bar for rights and privileges, I am not sure if it is satisfactory to make admission to the rank of Advocate so easy as you have made. This remark I make subject to the criticisms you may offer with the fuller knowledge of the conditions in your province. General knowledge prescribed is poor and requirement of legal training is insufficient.

THE SUPREME COURT.

I now come to the two other main heads on which I wish to make a few remarks, viz., the establishment of Supreme Court for British India ultimately to take the place of Privy Council. My view has always been against such establishment. My two main reasons for that were taking all credit for the eminence we have attained in the legal world with shining luminaries like Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, Sir Bashyam Aiyangar, Telang, Ranade and Mahmood to mention only departed gentlemen. I consider the field for choice aof duty qualified men with that high reputation which the Privy Council (notwithstanding some decline in recent years) even now enjoy for integrity, ability, independence and character will be very limited. Secondly communal and local considerations play such a prominent part in the political and social atmosphere of this country that it is difficult to resist the same and the choice even from that limited field is bound to be motived on such considerations.

For a self-governing India in the full sense of the term I do not deny the theoretical value of the

(Continued on page 8).

SECOND TEST SENSATION

Riggs And Bradman Knock Up Centuries

AUSTRALIA'S 444 FOR SEVEN

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sydney.—In the Second Test Match between Australia and South Africa which commenced here yesterday, Australia continuing their first inning had made 444 for seven at the close (Rigg 127 Bradman 112).—Reuter.

Details Of Game

Sydney.—The attendance numbered 35,000. Bradman after a quiet start, settled down to his usual easy batting. When 200 was hoisted, the band played "Poor Old Joe" to the great amusement of spectators. The mournful strains, however, apparently worried South Africans and Cameron requested the band not to play during game.

Rigg jointed Hill. Bardsley and Bradman in scoring a century, making his delent in the Test Match against South Africans. His was lucky innings, the batsman having several narrow escapes through edging ball into slips. He was also twice missed by Cameron in Bell's first over to-day. Woodfull, yesterdays not-out, was well held by Mitchell, off Vincent, when he had made 58 (143/2/58). He played dour and uncertain strokes. Riggs' innings terminated after a stay of four hours, his score of 127 including no less than a dozen boundary hits (254/3/127). The successful bowler being Bell. At Tea Australia had scored 300 for three, McCabe not out for 14.

Bradman hit up a century in 147 minutes. Only good fielding checked his scoring. Bradman lifted Morkel to deep longon where Viljoen ran 30 yards and brought off a magnificent catch when the batsman had made 112 (347/4/112). Bradman's innings lasted 155 minutes and included ten boundaries.

MCable and Nitschke punished tired bowling. 400 was signalled in 348 m8inutes, whereafter Australia suffered a mild collapse. 32 runs later McCabe fell to a catch by Christy, off Vincent for 79 (432/5/79). Lee's was the 6th wicket to fall, Brown having him held by Cameron for a duck. When 11 more rans had been added to the total, Bell captured Nitschke's wicket his score then being 47 (44/7, 47). At the close Australia had made 444 for seven, Oldfield not out 4.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

S. Africans Beat Ireland

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the Rugby International at Dublin, South Africans beat Ireland by eight points to three.

The attendance numbered 30,000. The Match was played at a very fast pace. Irishmen were superior in defence, brilliant in forward work in loose and held their own in scrums.

Springboks will now advance to Twickenham to meet England on 2nd January with victories against Wales and Ireland as a inspiration. The task of England's selectors has not been eased by the result of the Final International trial at Twickenham in which the Rest to-day beat England by 16 points to six.

ANOTHER WIN FOR S. AFRICANS.

With only one defeat behind them and with their victory over Wales the international champions, to encourage them at Dublin to-day, South Africans overcame Ireland in the second international of their tour by a placed goal and a try to a penalty goal (Eight points to three).

RESTRICTING OUTPUT ON RUBBER.

Anglo-Dutch Negotiations.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The "Financial Times" learns from the Hague that a High official of British Colonial Office and a few leading British rubber growers are at present at the Hague with the object of continuing negotiations started in London Negotiations are progressing favourably and agreement will possibly be reached very shortly as regards restriction of output by forty to fifty per cent.

SENSATIONAL AJMER CASE.

Important Political Officers As Witnesses.

'OPEN LETTER TO VICEROY' AND ITS SEQUEL.

(From a Correspondent).

In the court of Mr. E. C. Gibson, I.C.S., Commission and District Magistrate Ajmer-Merwara Division, Pt. Lekh Ram Angrish advocate High Court has field a complaint on behalf of Mr. J. P. Begerhotta General Secretary Rajputana States People's Confetence, under Section 500 I. P. C. against Sh. Ziau Haq of Hapur which has created a considerable sensation in the legal circles here.

Mr. Begerhotta had, says the complaint, addressed about six months back, an open letter to His Excellency the Viceroy demanding a commission of enquiry for the benefit of the state and for obtaining justice on certain important complaints made against the Nawab of Tonk and his administration. The accused in reply to this open letter has published a pamphlet "Rais or Riyasat Tonk Ko Badnam Kar Ne Ki Napak Koshish" printed at the Hashmi Press Meerut, in which it is alleged serious allegations have been made against the complainant.

A long list of witnesses has been submitted including some very important political officers like Lt. Col. Sir Cicil Kay, Sir John Thomson, Major L. E. Barton, Political Agent Deoli, etc., etc. Among the exhibits produced is a copy of Mr. Begerhotta's open letter to the Viceroy and the Pamphlet in question.

REBEL CRIME IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Dec. 19.

In Tharrawaddy one village headman who was enquiring into a kidnapping case was murdered in Letpan area. Dacoities are reported from Magwe, Mimbu, Regu and Toungoo. In the last-mentioned place 6 houses were attacked. One murder is also reported from Magwe, while in Minbu one woman was abducted but subsequently released. Latest news from Prome is that one prominent rebel dacoit has surrendered. The names of 23 listed rebels still at large in Insein and Tharrawaddy have been published with various rewards for their arrest.—A.P.

Akola Peasants' Case For Remission Of Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondent).

BASIM CITY, Dec. 19.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President and Sjt. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary Berar Provincial Congress Committee in the course of their tour in Akola District visited Basim and Ansingh where they addressed meetings of peasants. Ansingh peasants were advised to apply for remission of land revenue.

When asked about their crops, the peasants answered that it was below two annas and still authorities were said to have reported over six annas. At Basim meeting Sjt. Deshpande emphasised the necessity of boycott and use of Khaddar. Veer Vamanrao explained what the Seva Dal is.

AHRAR VOLUNTEERS BOUND FOR KASHMIR

Maulana's Advice To Continue Agitation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

A batch of twenty Ahrar volunteers arrived here this evening from Moradabad "en route" to Kashmir. They were given reception by about 800 Mussalmans at the Delhi railway station and then taken in procession through the main streets. The volunteers are staying here for a day before proceeding to Kashmir.

The third batch of 25 Delhi volunteers left last night. Speeches were made by prominent Muslim leaders in the Jama Masjid. Maulana Ahmad Saied, Secretary Jamiat Ulema advised the continuance of the agitation in the name of justice and right.—A.P.

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